The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,496—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY.
L. PEKIN	2000	600	A. Symons	27th Oct.
— POONAH	2130	550	J. Orman	3rd Nov.
L. BOKHARA	2932	500	H. Weighell	11th ,,
— SURAT	3142	530	A.W.Adamson	17th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Port Said.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under:

THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return,

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600

SIX MONTHS—

First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
SUTLEJ	4194	750	A. H. Johnson	3rd Nov.
MIRZAPORE	3687	600	C. G. Perrins	17th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued :— 1st Class. 2nd Class.

	Rs.	Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Colombo and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Madras and back (available for two months)	210	105
To Calcutta and back do.	330	165
To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months)	450	225
To Hongkong and back (available for three months)	630	300
To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months)	810	405

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th September, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th and on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..	Rs. 500 including wines.	I Class ..	Rs. 520 including wines.
II do.....	340	II do.	300
III do.....	150 With food.	III do.	155 With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agents.

The following or other first Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, on Wednesday.....1st Nov. 1882.
CHINA, on Friday.....3rd Dec. 1882.
MANTUA, on Friday.....15th Dec. 1882.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO on Monday.....1st Jan. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are conveyed on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 11 days.

From Genoa,	I Class	Calais Route.	Rs 95	Brighton Route Rs 10
,,	II do.	do.	70	do. 130
From Naples,	I do.	do.	145	do. 150
,,	II do.	do.	105	do. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

G. OLCESE,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, Oct. 11, 1882.

FRENCH LINE.
CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

THE new first-class steamer COLOMBO, 2,017 tons, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 30th October.

Like sister steamers of this Company, splendid accommodation for passengers, being built specially with a view to their comfort, the cabins being roomy and containing two berths only. She carries a Doctor.

These steamers make the run to Marseilles in 20 days.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

The above steamer will be followed by the Canton, which will sail for Marseilles, 21st November.

N.B.—Owing to the quick outward passage of the above steamer, the date of her departure has been altered from 6th November to 30th October.

HILL LINE OF TWIN SCREW STEEL STEAMERS.

THE new first class steamer NOTTING HILL, 4,000 tons measurement, 600 horse-power, will leave Bombay for LIVERPOOL on or about the 28th instant.

This magnificent steamer has unrivalled passenger accommodation and carries a doctor and a stewardess. She steams fast and is expected to make a very quick passage to Liverpool.

A first class table is provided, and wines, &c., are obtainable on board at moderate prices.

The state-rooms are larger than usual and only accommodate two persons, and are arranged on a new and exceedingly comfortable principle.

First-class passage to Liverpool Rs. 450. For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P. nl.	Comdrs.	About
s. s. ARMENIA	3,395	480	G. H. Read	31st Oct.
* s. s. ISCHIA	4,000	600	J. Macdonald	11th Nov.
s. s. ROUMANIA	3,605	484	T. G. Knox	18th do.
s. s. CALIFORNIA	3,410	1,047	Wm. Young	28th do.
s. s. NUBIA	4,000	600		9th Dec.

* This steamer does not carry passengers.

BOMBAY TO MEDITERRANEAN.

* s. s. TRINACKIA	2,107	424	—	4th Nov.

* This steamer does not carry passengers.

Followed by other 1st class steamers at regular

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 16th October, 1882. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

THE S. S. ARMENIA, 3,395 tons, 480-horse power, Captain Geo. H. Read, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL, on the 31st October, 1882.

For passages apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 16th October, 1882. Agents.

FOR SALE POLO PONIES.

1 ROAN C.-B. PONY, 13-1, A-1 Polo Pony, very fast, smaffle mouth, good in all his paces, and in harness. Age about 7 years.

1 Chesnut C.-B. PONY, 13-1½, A-1 Polo Pony, very fast, smaffle mouth. Age about 7.

1 Bay C.-B. MARE, 13-1½, perfect Polo Pony, very good in all his paces. Age about 9 years.

For particulars apply to

Messrs. LUDHA EBRAIM & Co.,
Bellasis-road, Byculla.

FOR SALE.

THE property of LIEUT. BUNBURY, R.A., Baroda.

Chesnut Waler Mare, aged 15-1, trained Artillery Charger. Beautiful jumper, and stanch to pig. Never sick or sorry. Believed sound .....Rs. 500
Light skeleton Cart in good order with cushions, ,, 130
Light low Cart to carry four, smooth running, with lamps, cushions, and hood in good order ..... ,, 200
Set Brown Harness purchased in Aug. from Dunnett, and very little used..... ,, 110
Or the two latter together ..... ,, 300

Apply to Dr. C. L., R. A., Camp Baroda.

SALE OF BUILDINGS AT MATHERAN.

UNDER instructions from Government, the Executive Engineer, Northern Konkan, invites TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the BUILDINGS with outhouses known as the Sanitarium at Matheran.

Particulars of sale can be ascertained on application during office hours at the Executive Engineer's office at Thana, where tenders must be delivered before noon on the 1st November, 1882.

The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

F. B. MACLARAN, C.E.
Executive Engineer, Northern Konkan.
Thana, 9th October, 1882.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

A CONSIDERABLE business has been done this last month, a steady increase taking place in the consumption. An interesting and important trial of Australian Claret took place at the Scott's Hotel, where a company of experts and others met for the purpose of comparing them with the best French Claret. The Wines were those usually sold at the hotel, and after carefully comparing them it was found that over TWO TO ONE WERE IN FAVOUR OF THE AUSTRALIAN WINE, which is sold at one-third of the price of the French Wine. We should mention that the judges did not know until after the trial which was Australian and which French, though the latter was the best that could be had and the Australian Caldwell & Co.'s No. 1 Claret.—*Australasian Trade Review*, April 12, 1882.

The above excellent Wine is on sale at the godowns of the undersigned.

Bombay Bottled ..... Rs. 18 per doz. qrts.
Australian Bottled ..... Rs. 20 do. do.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
25, Apollo-street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HUZARA, 2,078 Tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd November, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Carwar, Mangalor, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st November, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on 29th October, 1882, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. MECCA, 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th November, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th October, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD,

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM Messrs. BASS & Co.

SHIPMENTS of the above, specially selected from the finest brewings, are received fortnightly per mail-steamer.

Per Hogshead, Cash.....Rs. 78
Per Kilderkin, Cash..... 30

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

Treacher's Special Importation.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER'S
SOLUBLE DIETETIC COCOA,
Highly nourishing and easy of digestion.
1 lb. tins, Cash As. 14.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DOUBLE-ACTION HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS

FOR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES,

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced ; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in bloom, or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 5 each, Cash.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

IMPORTANT CAUTION !

WHEREAS for a period extending over many years there has been uninterruptedly sold in the Indian Market a certain blend of Scotch Whisky known to the trade and the public as TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY, each bottle of which bears near the front shoulder a characteristic heart-shaped label with a caution label on the reverse and a Phœnix trade-mark on both labels, as well as on the cork and the mettalic capsule covering the cork, and which Whisky from its high state of purity, rich soft mellowness, and intrinsic worth has met with such general appreciation, and so fully established itself in public favour as to be now familarly known as "Glenlivet," "Treacher's Glenlivet," "Glenlivet Whisky," "Treacher's Whisky," "Treacher's Glenlivet Whisky," and "Heart-Labelled Whisky," the Public are hereby warned and cautioned against accepting as TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY any brand failing to correspond with the aforenoted particulars.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

LAYS OF THE LAW,

BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

OFFICIAL MAP
OF THE DELTA,
LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the English and French Admiralty Surveys and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of Mahmud Bey, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS,
PRICE, Re. 1.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

From this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRM heretofore CARRIED on by us the undersigned at Bombay and Shanghai under the style of NATHAN & Co. has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent on 1st November, 1882.

S. A. NATHAN.
J. A. NATHAN.

Bombay, 26th October, 1882.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against or are indebted to the estate of the late Major W. O. BRAINE, Bombay Staff Corps, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month, after which no claims will be admitted.

F. J. FANE, Lieutenant-Colonel,
2nd Battalion Gloster Regiment,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Quetta, 18th October, 1882.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY Co., Ld.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of the RAILWAY between HUBLI and GADAK, a distance of 36½ miles.

Specifications and particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Chief Engineer of the Company in Poona on or after the 6th November.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Hubli and Gadak Railway" will be received not later than 30th November, 1882.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. M. STEWART,
Agent.

Poona, 25th October, 1882.

NOTICE.—SATURDAY 28th being a public holiday, the undermentioned EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation.
E. J. REID, pro Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.
THOS. FORREST, Agent.
For the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited).
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited).
J. HUTTON, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
J. M. GRIGOR, Agent.

Bombay, 26th October, 1882.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN
NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS
FOR 1883.

MESSRS. COOPER & Co. beg to remind their Constituents that SUBSCRIPTIONS for the ENSUING YEAR should be RENEWED by the end of November, 1882, so that the Renewal Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the supplies.

COOPER and Co. will be happy to register Orders and forward free by Post their handsomely got-up CALENDAR and DIRECTORY for 1883, which is shortly expected. It has been expressly designed to order, by Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, Printers to Her Majesty, and containing their revised and enlarged list of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.

Residents in Poona will oblige by ordering their supplies through our Branch there.

COOPER & COMPANY,
BOOK-SELLERS AND NEWSAGENTS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
BOMBAY : MEDOWS-STREET, FORT.
POONA : EAST-STREET.

MUSIC BY THE MAIL.

ENGLISH SONGS.

		s.	d.
Two Grey Eyes	J. L. Roeckel	4	0
Somewhere	Do.	4	0
Will you Forget	Adela Tindal	4	0
A Youth met a Maiden.	T. A. Wallworth	4	0
I'm all Thine Own	Do.	4	0
Masks and Faces	J. L. Molloy	4	0
The Old Tale told anew	T. A. Wallworth	4	0
The Arabian Girl	Geo. Buzel	4	0
Little Wanderers	Elizabeth Philip	4	0
Like a tale that is told	Odardo Barri	4	0
Thou'lt Meet Her	Mrs. L. Moncrief	4	0
The Gipsy Queen	Mary Fayre	4	0
When Sailing	G. H. L. Edwards	4	0
Victoria Cross	A. J. Caldicott	4	0
My Fairy Queen	Seymour Smith	4	0

ITALIAN VOCAL.

Non ti Scordar di me	N. Roband	2	6
Alla Speranza	L. Mapelli	2	0
Che Vuoi Cor !	F. M. Bartholdy	5	0
Tull'udio	G. Bevilacqua	2	6
Nina Nanna	Ada F. Prosdocimi	2	6
Dolci Sera !	Aessarin	2	6
A Lei	Zambio	2	0
Ultimo Voto	L. Monti Negro	2	0

Music Catalogue free by Post.

Prices quoted in shillings charged at 6 annas per shilling for cash with order.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

JAHNCKE'S
SCENT SACHETS.

THE latest novelty in delicate and lasting Perfumes, enclosed in elegant patent metallic boxes.

Each.....Rs. 0-6 | Per doz.....Rs. 3-8

SOLD ONLY BY

KEMP & Co., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BORO GLYCERIDE.

THE new ANTISEPTIC, recently patented by Prof. Barff for preserving Milk and other articles of Food. Also said to be very serviceable in surgery. A sample shipment received.

Per ounce, 10 annas.
Per pound, Rs. 8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited.
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

INVALIDS' SHERRY.
KEMP'S DRY CADIZ,

Per dozen
Quarts, Rs. 24, Pints, Rs. 13,

IS strongly recommended for invalids as a pure, unadulterated, wholesome, and delicate Wine.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

INVALID'S PORT.
KINLOCH'S DOUBLE DIAMOND PORT,

Per dozen
Quarts, Rs. 30, Pints, Rs. 16.

AFTER many years' experience this is prescribed by Medical Men as the best Invalids' Wine in the Market.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

WHISKY.

THE OLD HEAD blend is perhaps the finest, as it is one of the most celebrated of Irish beverages, and is to Ireland what the EDINA is to the sister country. Each of these spirits may be relied on as PERFECT of its class.

EDINA.....Per dozen Rs. 24
OLD HEAD.....*** ,, ,, ,, 24
OLD HEAD.....**** ,, ,, ,, 26

KEMP & Co., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
PURE NORWEGIAN
COD LIVER OIL.

SUPPLIED under special engagement by one of the largest extractors in Norway. His factory is advantageously situated where the Fish can be delivered direct from the boats without being beached, and the extraction being rapidly effected at a low temperature, the result is an oil unsurpassable in paleness and purity. We have the CHOICE OF THIS OIL every season.

The New Season's Oil is now in Stock.
Per Bottle Re. 1.
Per 1 Galon or ½ Gallon Tin, Wholesale Rates.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

BY SINA.

PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S
CHOICE FANCY STATIONERY.

		CASH. Rs.	A.
IMPERIAL TREASURY REP PAPER, CREAM LAID—			
Albert size, 6⅛ by 3⅞ inches, thick quality	per box	2	0
Envelopes for ditto, square	,,	1	12
Small octavo, 7 by 4½ inches, ditto	,,	2	4
Envelopes for ditto, square	,,	2	0
TINTED IMPERIAL TREASURY REP PAPER—			
Albert size, 6⅛ by 3⅞ inches, of various colours	,,	1	12
Envelopes to match, square	,,	1	12
Small octavo, 7 by 4½ inches, ditto	,,	2	0
Envelopes to match, square	,,	2	0
RIBON REP PAPER—			
Boxes containing 48 sheets, small octavo size Paper, of assorted tints, and 24 each square and oblong Envelopes	,,	2	4
TINTED LINEN GRAIN PAPER—			
Boxes containing 2 quires; Paper of assorted tints and square Envelopes to match	,,	1	4
CHROMATIC TINTED WOVE PAPER—			
Boxes containing 48 sheets of thick small octavo size Note Paper, assorted colours, and Envelopes to match	,,	0	14
GRANITE NOTE PAPER—			
Boxes containing 48 sheets of octavo Note Paper and 48 Court Envelopes	,,	0	1
Cabinets containing 4 quires ditto and Envelopes to match	,,	2	4
JAPANESQUE PAPER—			
In boxes containing 2 quires of Paper artistically ornamented, small octavo size, 5 by 4½, and 50 Envelopes in assorted patterns	,,	3	0
PAPIER DE LUXE—			
Combined Paper and Envelopes in boxes containing 50 sheets, Albert size, 6⅛ by 4 in., of assorted tints	,,	2	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WHISKEY! WHISKEY

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of fine old Campbelton and Islay ranks amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is rich, mellow, genuine, and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKEY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from the distillers, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen Rs. 23 ; per bottle Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

"THE CRITERION" RESTAURANT,
23, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE TREACHER AND CO.'S FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

VISITORS and RESIDENTS who are in want of a good Tiffin, Breakfast, or Dinner, at a fair and reasonable charge, should go to "THE CRITERION," where the best table in Bombay is kept.

ICES ! ICES !! ICES !!!

The best Ices made in Bombay are procurable at "THE CRITERION."

It is universally acknowledged that "THE CRITERION" is a RESTAURANT that has been long wanted in the Fort, it being so central and convenient for both Visitors and Residents.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS, &c.,

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

WE continue to receive regular weekly shipments of our well-known

CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES.

It is now about 16 years since we introduced these Watches in this country. During this time their quality has been unceasingly improved by our manufactory year for year, so that they are now unquestionably by far superior to Watches generally sold in India at considerably higher rates.

These watches are always in stock :—

In open-faced silver cases	.....	Rs. 25
Do. hunting	,, ...	,, 26*
Do. half-hunting	,, ...	,, 27*

The Watches marked * are also in stock in extra heavy sterling silver cases and of superior finish, at Rs. 35.

GUARANTEE ONE YEAR—POSTAGE FREE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

1815—1842.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED WINE SHIPPERS IN INDIA.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

OF LONDON AND BORDEAUX.

Business founded in Europe in 1815, in India 1842.

BOMBAY HOUSE, RAMPART-ROW.

Our Stocks cannot be conveniently enumerated in one advertisement.
Our terms of discount are most liberal for Cash, but we allow credit to approved buyers.
Note.—That, as we cannot protect ourselves from imitation by competitors of the colors of seals or capsules, heretofore used by us to distinguish the qualities of particular Wines, we now refrain from advertising them.
We are Agents for several large Houses in our Trade, their consignments we specially advertise.
Our prices include duty and dues. We charge no profit on the advance, nor do we take any discount off such. We subjoin particulars of a few of our well-known Wines.

SHERRIES.

DINNER WINES.

Rs. 17-8. Rs. 21-0 Rs. 22-0.

MANZANILLA. MONTILLA. SOLERA. AMOROSO. AMONTILLADO.
Rs. 23-0. Rs. 28-8. Rs. 30-0. Rs. 29-8. Rs. 40-8.

PORTS.

"INVALIDS." DESSERT WINES. SPANISH PORT.
Rs. 27-8. Rs. 23-0 and Rs. 20-0. Rs. 15-0.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

HOCHHEIMER. RUDESHEIMER. SPARKLING HOCK & MOSELLE.
Rs. 25-8. Rs. 31-0. Rs. 45-0.

BURGUNDIES.

BEAUNE. NUITS. VOLNAY.
Rs. 20-0. Rs. 28-0. Rs. 23-8.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LANOWLEE.—ELIGIBLE BUILDING SITES, 5 minutes from Railway Station, extensive views, bracing air, Sakal Pathar, a famous shooting ground, distant 8 miles, abounds in Samber, Deer. Wild Boar, and Tiger (see G. I. P. Railway Monthly Guide). The ground has been laid out for building by D. GOSTLING, Esq., Architect, Bombay, and sites may be had at a moderate rental in perpetuity, redeemable at 20 years' purchase. Apply to

GOPAL WISHWANATH, Lanowlee,
or
JAMSETJEE PESTONJEE RANDARIA,
23, Meadow-street, Bombay.

RUPEES 750,
CHUBB'S PATENT SAFE,
40 by 37 by 24,
WITH FOLDING DOORS.

TWO Drawers, three Partitions, and Shelf, with open space above, fitted with two Locks weighing 13 cwt. 2 qrs. and 20 lbs. nett.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established 1847.
A few paces from the *Times of India* Office.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY TAKEN OVER the whole of the STOCK of SEWING-MACHINES of Messrs. CHAS. ZERENNER & Co., of Bombay, and are prepared to attend to all Orders and Communications respecting the same.

H. A. GEYER & CO.,
6, Elphinstone-circle, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 21st October, 1882.

WE beg to inform our Constituents and the Public in general that WE have from THIS DATE HANDED OVER the whole of our STOCK of SEWING-MACHINES to Messrs. H. A. GEYER & Co., of Bombay, to whom all Orders and Communications respecting the same should be addressed in future.

C. ZERENNER & CO.,
4, Elphinstone-circle, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 21st October, 1882.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF ASBESTOS MATERIALS.

Asbestos Roofing with fire-proof Coating at.....Rs. 13 0 per 100 sq. ft.
Do. Brown Roof Paint.....Rs. 3 4 per gallon.
Do. Gray, Slate, Buff, Yellow and Red Roof Paints.....Rs. 4 0 per gallon.
Do. Mill Board.....Rs. 0 14 per lb.
Do. Rope Packing.....Rs. 1 12 per lb.
Do. Wick.....Rs. 2 0 per lb.

WARDEN & CO.,
AGENTS FOR H. W. JOHNS MAFY & CO.—
NEW YORK.
33, MEADOW-STREET, FORT.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy.....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1879 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1879 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.....Rs. 10
Single Copy.....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

THURBER & CO'S
ORIGINAL
FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH
FLORIDA WATERS

Needs no commendation, for it will recommend itself, upon trial, to all persons of refined taste.

FOR THE TOILET.—It helps to preserve youth and beauty.
FOR THE BATH.—It is a luxury.
FOR THE SICK ROOM.—It is a comfort.
FOR ANY PURPOSE, in fact, requiring a REFRESHING, PERMANENT PERFUME DELICATE AND PURE, it is unrivalled.
It is superior to Cologne Water and many of those high-priced extracts made in European laboratories.
It is essentially an American Perfume.
As a guarantee of genuineness, our signature is placed upon the neck labiel of every bottle.
☞ To be had at all respectable Chemists in the world.

Wholesale depot, WARDEN & Co.
Medow-street, Fort, Bombay.

H. K. & F. B. THURBER & Co.,
Manufacturers, New York.
RETAIL AT
B. S. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SAFE
RELIABLE
PLEASANT
REMEDY IS
MADON'S NEVER-FAILING
PULMONIC BALM.

IT has already gained a repute for its curative properties for Cough, Cold, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness of Sound, and other varieties of Chest and Lung affections. It is composed of simply vegetable drugs, and may be given to children and delicate persons without the least fear.

"I am thankful to say that after using a few doses of your medicine (Pulmonic Balm) the child was much better, and is now in a fair way of recovery."

"She has found it most efficacious . . Invaluable remedy for all who suffer from coughs or affections of the lungs."

"At last I gave your medicine (Pulmonic Balm) and now he is better. There is much of cold here in these days, but fortunately he has no such attacks."

Per bottle Re. 1 and annas 8.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR'S
FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY,

FULLY matured and of very delicate flavour, can be highly recommended as pure and genuine spirit.

Price Rs. 36 per dozen.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC CLARET,

AN excellent breakfast wine and good value for money.

Quarts Rs. 11 per doz.
Pints ,, 6 ,, ,,

LONDON CLUB SHERRY,

IS a fine old Wine, very soft and dry.
Rs. 28 per doz.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.
MORNING CLOUDS.

A small Havanna-shaped Trichinopoly suitable for smoking after Chota Hazri or Tiffin.

Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

HAVANNA-SHAPED TRICHINOPOLY

Fine flavour and superior finish.

Price Rs. 2, per box of 100.

DAWSON'S MUSTER.

Medium length Cheroot-shaped with straw.

Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

THOMSON'S MUSTER.

Long Cheroot-shaped with straw.

Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

NOBLE'S MUSTER.

A small Cheroot without straw, of mild but fine flavoured Tobacco.

Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

CLUB MUSTER.

Cheroot or Havanna-shaped, a regular Leisure hour.

Price Rs. 3, per box of 100.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO TRADESMEN AND OTHERS.

I HEREBY give notice that I will in NO WAY be ANSWERABLE for any DEBT or DEBTS that may be CONTRACTED by any member of the CREW of the EFFECTIVE S. S. without my consent.

J. J. ORMISTON, Master.

Bombay, 26th October, 1882.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation, as already advertised, will be held here at 4 o'clock p.m., to-morrow, (FRIDAY).

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation ; & Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 26th October, 1882.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HIS EXCELLENCY the RIGHT HONORABLE the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY in COUNCIL having been pleased to declare SATURDAY, the 28th instant, a PUBLIC HOLIDAY, notice is hereby given that this BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED accordingly on that day.

By order of the Board of Directors,
L. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 26

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 26.

OUR various markets were closed from last mail-day until 24th instant for the Dussera holidays, but since the resumption of business rather a better feeling has been apparent. The home market advices have not been much more encouraging in tone, and regular transactions have been to some extent impeded by the irregularity of telegraphic communication, but at the same time the growth of business has been very apparent. In Cotton there has been somewhat more doing at reduced prices, and both in Seeds and Wheat arrivals have so far increased as to render export buying, at a price, much more feasible than it was a few weeks ago. For Piece-Goods the enquiry remains at about the former level, and prices show no signs of improvement. The business passing, however, is legitimate in character, and we do not think ready stocks are increasing in the same way as was apparent at this time last year. In the meantime crop advices from up-country are almost all that could be desired, and there can be little doubt that however the demand for imports may ultimately be manifested, it is bound to be felt in the long run. Money continues very plentiful. Sterling Exchange is dull. Government Paper weak. Shares tending downwards.

MONEY.—The last published return of the Bank of Bombay showed a decrease in the Cash Balance of 19 lacs. This, however, was generally attributed to withdrawals of deposits in anticipation of the holidays, and in any case has had no effect whatever on the general market. The rate of discount outside the Bank cannot at the moment be quoted at over 2 per cent., and we question if this figure will be exceeded before the end of the year. The new Rupee Loan which comes out next week will afford the basis of some slight demand, and there can be no doubt that trade requirements will go on increasing in the interval, but what with the large amount of unemployed cash now here and the incomings through imports we are unable to see any prospect of dearer money for some time to come.

EXCHANGE.—Bar Silver in London having evinced a decidedly weaker tendency with a steady decline during the past three days of 1-16d. per oz., it is scarcely a matter for surprise that with Calcutta closed for the Doorgah Poojah holidays, the course of sterling since Tuesday has been steadily downwards. Up to this morning, in fact, a fall of quite 1-16d. on last mail's rates had been established, and it was generally supposed that a further drop would take place. Government, however, having maintained their present level of 1s. 7¾d. for Council drafts, a somewhat steadier feeling has been apparent to-day with a partial recovery of 1-32d., and we close at the following figures :—

Bank Bills on demand	..1s. 7 25-32d. to 13-16d. per Rs.	
Do. Telegraphic	..1s. 7 23-32d. to ¼d.	per Rs.
Do. 3 months' sight	..1s. 8d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,,	,, ..1s. 8 3-32d. to ¼d.	,,
Francs, 3 ,,	..25 2/2	,,

For future delivery 1-32d. per rupee per month up to March, may be added to these figures, and on this basis a considerable amount of business has been done during the week, mostly in short-dated paper.

As regards the future, the maintenance of the previous level for Council drafts has given just a shade firmer feeling for the time being, but generally the opinion is strongly in favour of a further decline being established. The Banks are all full of money ; our import trade is more than keeping pace with exports ; and Government are rapidly accumulating such liabilities on the other side as must bring them out as sellers of their bills on a parity with Silver at no distant date. For some months past we have consistently pointed out that Council drafts were being held for a level materially above the real exchangeable value of the rupee, and the same coarse is now being pursued. If Government were prepared to finance all their requirements for the next three months this might be all very well, and we should have nothing to say against an attempt to preserve something like a steady level of exchange ; but it is almost a certainty, looking at the way Silver is being availed of as a means of remittance, that a further reduction of the minimum will have to be made in the course of a few weeks so that the ¼d. per rupee saved on the small requirements now for some time past may lead to a loss against the 3-16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER ruled very steadily for a time at Rs. 99¾ for Fours, but within the last two days a weaker feeling has been apparent, and we close at Rs. 99½ for ready and Rs. 99 5-16 for delivery in a month. Fours-and-a-half have advanced to Rs. 107¼ mainly because there is no amount of the denomination available.

The time for the new loan is now drawing very close, and this occupies the attention of operators more than anything else. Opinions as to the average likely to be realised are very various, but we should say the majority of people fix their ideas nearer Rs. 98 than Rs. 99. We may be wrong, but we should say the former figure is not at all unlikely to obtain allotments. The amount offered is no doubt comparatively small, and money at the moment is plentiful to a degree. We are, however, just on the verge of the time when money as a rule begins to come into better request ; and, moreover, there is a suspicion abroad that the present firmness shown about Council drafts is not altogether unconnected with a desire on the part of Government to bring out the loan on the most favourable possible terms. Be that as it may, if Government Paper is not high, now it is scarcely likely to be higher betwixt this and next monsoon, and purchasers at full prices must make their calculations accordingly.

SHARES.—The holidays have helped to render the market very quiet this week, even if nothing else had been to the fore, and taken in conjunction with the existing dulness in trade, it is scarcely a matter for surprise that a weaker feeling has been apparent throughout. In *Banks* the only quotable change is an advance of Rs. 1¼ in Bank of Bombays which close at Rs. 776½. Agras are firm at Rs. 132, Nationals at Rs. 97 ex div. In *Land* Companies, Colabas are Rs. 2½ higher, Port Cannings Rs. 2½ down. *Spinning and Weaving* Mills are all dull owing to the limited demand for Goods and Yarns, and our list of quotations show a general fall of Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 per share. The exceptions are an advance of Rs. 25 in Bombay United, Rs. 10 in Coorla, and Rs. 5 in Great Eastern. For *Press* Companies the enquiry has been less active than formely, but they are nevertheless very firm consequent on the very favourable appearance of the growing crop which promises full employment again for all the available presses both here and up-country.

PIECE-GOODS.—The holidays have necessarily tended to restrict business, and the clearances of the week are only estimated at about 1,800 packages of all kinds. The general tendency, however, has been dull irrespective of the holidays, and it is very evident that at the present level of prices we are not likely to sea any marked activity. A slow steady sort of business within the powers of dealers will no doubt go forward, but to reach the latent demand which must unquestionably exist with the large crops of last and the prospects of the coming season, a lower range of prices will be necessary. We do not think that for the time of year stocks are unduly accumulating, nor do we regard such business as is now being put through as at all of an unsatisfactory character, but as we have already said if it is to be increased much beyond its present limit it must be at a lower level of prices.

TWIST.—In English Yarns there has only been a small business passing, and prices are not quotably changed. Spot stocks are not excessive, but the tendency is to discount a further fall at home by sales to arrive, and this necessarily controls ready rates. Of local Yarns the sales this week have been about 2,000 packages at about former rates.

METALS.—In *Copper* we quote a reduction of Annas 8 per cwt., at which the market is comparatively steady. *Yellow Metal* is unchanged in value but quiet. *Iron* is dull at former rates.

COALS have been in good request latterly especially near deliveries, and sales have been made at Rs. 17 to Rs. 17½ for Cardiff and Rs. 16½ for Davison's. For shipment after the end of the year, however, about As. 8 per ton under these may be quoted, although home costs are the quotations. The market now, however, is worked with much more care than formerly, the wide differences previously current are to be apparent for some time to come. The bunder are being rapidly reduced, and 25,000 tons.

Liverpool advices have again this week with a general fall all round. In sympathy with tton here have given way but without leading to thy of notice. In New ion of Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 vers, and some 3,000

.. Rs. 188 to Rs. 190	
.. ,, 219 to .. 220	
.. ,, 167 to .. 170	
.. ,, 160 to .. 162	
.. ,, 149 to .. 152	
.. ,, 220 to .. 222	

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wuttee descriptions have been received, so that in addition to a large yield we have apparently also to deal with one of the earliest on record. Hitherto 20,000 to 30,000 bales of New Cotton has been about as much as we have generally expected to ship by the end of the year, but this quantity will, we expect, be reached by the end of November, and in December a large business will probably be passing.

The *Receipts* from up-country to date give the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1882.	1881.	1880.
For the week	5,502	8,151	6,648
Since 1st Sept.	36,918	42,546	30,342
Since 1st Jan.	1,593,870	1,127,141	1,085,189

The *Clearances for Sea* since 1st January now total 1,453,367 bales, as against 915,108 bales for the same period last year.

The following are to day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool via Canal without commission :—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F
Old Good Omra	Rs. 180=4 25/32d.	
,, F.G.F. do.	,, 182=4 19/32d.	
,, G.F. do.	,, 172=4¼d.	
,, Good Dhollera	,, 180=4 25/32d.	
,, F.G.F. do.	,, 182=4 19/32d.	
,, G.F. do.	,, 170=4 3/16d.	
,, F.G.F. Ginned Dharwar	,, 193=4¾d.	
,, Good Westerns	,, 179=4 17/32d.	
,, F.G.F. do.	,, 169=4 9 32d.	
New Good Omra, Feb. Delivery	,, 192=4 31/32d.	
,, Broach March ,,	,, 182=5 11/16d.	
,, Dholiera ,,	,, 191=5 1/16d.	

WHEAT.—Supplies have been increasing steadily of late, and now average about 1,000 tons a day. Fair buying is going on, and rates are well maintained in the face of very adverse accounts from home. No. 1 Soft White we now quote at Rs. 33 to Rs. 33½, No. 2 at Rs. 31 to Rs. 32. Soft Red at Rs. 28½, Hard Red at Rs. 25 to Rs. 26 per candy.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is in full supply at Rs. 5-10 per cwt. Of *Rapeseed* supplies are insignificant, and Gujerat still commands Rs. 7-7 per cwt. In New *Gingelly* a good business is being done at Rs. 33½ to Rs. 35, according to quality.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7p. ct.	776½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do.	870
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do.	675 nl
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	,, 2
National Bank of India	37,500	250	12½	3 12	97xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 50	1,160
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	Rs. 75	500
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	10 p.ct.	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 170	1,130xd.
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	485
Bolinda	625	1,000	1 000	30 p.a.	625
Bural Cotton Ginning and Press Co	600	500	all	Rs. 75	545
Broach Cotton Cleaning and Press Co	1,400	250	all	10	105
Canda Press Co	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,125
Dholera P. & G. Co	900	300	all	30	195
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,350
Gen Press Co	150	5,000	3,500	p.a.	575
French Press Co	300	500	all	7½ p.a.	550
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 7	530
Hindoostan Press Co	3,125	40	40	Rs. 30	395
New Indian Press	2,400	12	125	Rs. 3½	220
Prince of W. Press	500	.....	500	100	490
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,350
Sassoon Press Co	300	0	300	25	500
Volkart's Press Co	450	00		6	465

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co. Ld.	1, 00	500	350	..	770
Pareli S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,000	400	400	16	220 xd.
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 7½	135
New issue	..	100	70	..	100 xd.
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	500	500	22½ p.a.	540xd
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 30	770
Bowreah Cotton Mills	4,800	100	100	..	46
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,000
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	680
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 40	885
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	all	527½
Dharwar S. & W. Co.	1,150	500	all	Rs. 30	740
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan Spinning Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,010
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,040
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Spin. Co.	900	500	200	..	190
Jubbulpore Spin. Co.	600	500	500	50	500
Kurrah Bhaloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,055
Kurrah Wallee	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	960
Knitting machinery	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,055
Leopold S. Bleaching Company	3,500	100	100	..	123
Native Union	500	1,000	1,000	15 p.a.	2,325
Muttra Spinning	650	1,000	500	Rs. 30	850
Muttra Spinning	2,000	1,000	all	Rs. 0	1,300
Mahajan Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	12 p. a.	255
Moorgee Cotton	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,305
Muttra Spinning	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	845
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. a.	930
Oriental	4,000	625	62	Rs. 25	695
Oriental Weaving Company	1,500	500	50	35	280
Petit Spinning Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,350xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	..	570
Sonmerville	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. ..	165
Swadeshi India	500	50	Rs. 3	Rs. 20	600 xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	770
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	940

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,000	100	100	Rs. 9	2*
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	21
New Coorla Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. ..	81½
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	247½

* For distribution.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct. 325
Do. New 4:0 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do 20
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do 72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do 32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do 1,040
Do. New 40 Shares.	..	£15	196-9-10	do 325

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	60	1,000	1,000	100	540
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 6	136 120
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,800
Do. New Shares		500	300	...	520
Budneira M'fg. Co., Ld.	1,000	..	500	...	430
Indian Guarantee & Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.ct.	10 2½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	..	..	..
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	85
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	9	445
Kemp & Co., Ld.	2,000	200	100	..	154
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	15
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	2*
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 1.0	1,130xd
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000 A	10	6	..	3
	1,000 B	100	100	..	60
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	14 p.ct.	116
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	950
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	150
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	20		

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-2-3
Carolas	,, 236
Mexican Dollars	,, 223
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 231
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	106-7 to 106-12
Gold Leaf	,, 19-5-3
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 19-7-3
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 19-6
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 19-6
Pekin Gold Bars	,, 19

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Amoor, 1,288 tons, Captain C. H. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Galle in ballast.

THE steamer Inchclutha, 1,293 tons, Captain G. Crocknell, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee in ballast.

THE steamer Pearl, 366 tons, Captain W. Caudler, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and 230 deck passengers.

THE steamer British King, 2,278 tons, Captain John Kelly, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo (23rd Oct.) in ballast and the following passengers :—Mr. L. C. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. A. Forsyth, and Mr. F. W. Shbald.

THE steamer Effective, 1,264 tons, Captain John G. Ornistan, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Cardiff (19th Sept.) with a cargo of 2,121 tons coals, and the following passengers :—Revd. G. S. Chorawoppah, Mr. R. Thompson, and one deck. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer, Assyria 969 tons, Captain A. Calder, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. J. H. Bedford, Lieut. Col. E. C. Codrington, Mr. and Mrs. Merviale, Miss Astrelian, Lieut. Col. Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. Pitts, Mr. N. Shernashiro, Mr. and Mrs. Sadasiva Vittal, Mr. S. J. Mercer, Mr. F. L. Goldsmid, and 22 deck.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Surat, 1,676 tons, Captain A. W. Adamson, which arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Trieste &c., brought the following cargo :—2 cases cora, 198 cases beads, 8 packages hardware, 2 cases safes, 7 packages stores, 5 boxes gold leaves, 1 case matches, 5 boxes specie, 12 bales twist, 6 cases brass sheets, 57 boxes silver, 5 cases medicine, 2 cases false pearls, 1 box specie and jewellery, 3 boxes gold coins, 1 case boots, 7 cases metal ware, 50 bags flour, 3 cases saffra, 33 packages raisins, 4 cases books, and some packages merchandise.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Pachomba, 544 tons, Captain G. Johnston, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Captain the Hon. Colville, A. D. C., the Military Secretary to H. E. Commander-in-Chief, Mr. G. W. Forrest, Captain and Mrs. Teed, The Adjutant General, The Quarter Master General, one clerk, of H. E. Commander-in-Chief, one clerk of Quarter Master Generals's office, one clerk of Adjutant General's office, Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram, four friends and infants Mr. Abdool Rahim, Mrs. Harpur and child, and 66 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
25	Effective(s)	Ormston	Cardiff. Sept. 19.
	Sirdhana (s)	Brown	Suez, Oct. 12.
26	Pearl (s)	Caudler	Mandvie, Oct. 23.
	British King (s)	Kelly	Colombo, Oct. 23.
	Bhundara (s)	Phillips	Suez, Oct. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Pachamba(s)	Johnston	Persian Gulf.
	Inchclutha (s)	Crocknell	Kurrachee.
	Assyria (s)	Calder	Calcutta.
	Amoor(s)	Baker	Galle.
	Calder(s)	Raffin	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch.
Steamer Abyssinia, to K. Coast and Kurracaee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

20 Allum Ghier ..... Nacoda ..... Linga Persian Gulf.
With ..... Adan ..... Ardrossan. June 21.
21 Nizam (s) ..... Harvey ..... London, Sept. 13.
Ethiopia(s) ..... Melville ..... Bombay, Sept. 29.
Anerley (s) ..... Strachan ..... Rangoon. Oct. 13.
Indus (s) ..... Clark ..... Rangoon, Oct. 16.
Clan Forbes (s) ..... Ellwood ..... Liverpool, Sept. 10.
Penultieme ..... Derez ..... Reunion, Sept. 6.
Atlantique ..... Arnard ..... Pondicherry, Oct. 7.
22 Marion King ..... Silvert ..... Mauritius.
Futtel Rozac ..... Nacoda ..... Jeddah.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 20.—Steamers Moray, Arratoon Apcar, Cohanim and James Watt. Ship Serapis. Barque Misti.
Oct. 21.—Steamers Cairnsmuir, Clan Drummond. Utopio, Maida and Commilla. Ships Caittoch and Normandy. Barque Ocean Chief.
Oct. 22.—Steamer Kerbella. Ships City of Delhi Mylomene and Cosmo.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 25.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Inchclutha (s)—25 cases yellow metal sheets, John Fleming and Co ; 27 casks baxis brass wire, Gwynn and Okell ; 25 cases yellow metal sheets, Kooberdass Khoosaldass ; 5 bags co ks Shapoorjee Rustomjee Pookhia ; 25 cases yellow metal sheets, Laldass Chuhildass.
Werneth Hall (s)—4,020 p ates hard spelter, and 216 pige lead, Bhimjee Poonja ; 37 packages portwine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 26 boxes brandy, C. H. B. Forbes and Co ; 425 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM LONDON.

Brindisi (s)—30 cases can-de-cologne, William Bell and Co ; 33 cases provisions, saddles &c., W. J. Essai ; 5 cases provisions, and 4 cases biscluts, Bolton and Co ; 34 cases medicines, 2 cases can-de-cologne, 155 packages whiskey, Treacher and Co ; 5 packages brandy, 1 cask orange-bitter, and 24 cases champagne, Green and Re-d ; 4 cases hock and qr. cask whiskey, Sir C. Forbes and Co ; 60 casks ale, and 40 cases stout, Cutler Palmer and Co ; 40 boxes bar silver (Rs. 1,21,307). The H. and S. Bank.
Arcot (s)—10 cases can-de-colgne, F. Masotti and Co ; 10 casks zinc sheets, Samuildass Gopaildass ; 6 bales wail papers Tyebaly Moola Tezkhan ; 11 casks tuse, Mohamedally Lookmanjee ; 18 cases wine, Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla.
Lady Dalhousie (s)—50 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore (s)—100 barrells rail sulphur, Mahamedally Lookmanjee ; 2 cases can-de-cologne, Cowasjee Brothers.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore 50 (s)—25 cases claret, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore (s)—boxes brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee ; 110 boxes brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 20 boxes claret, and 170 boxes brandy, D. P. Batua and Co.

OCTOBER 26.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Inchclutha (s) —3,190 plates hard spelter, Lyon and Co.
Werneth Hall (s)—225 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM LONDON.

Singapore (s)—63 boxes champagne, Lyon and Co.
Khedive (s)—18 boxes brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Brindisi (s)—2 cases confectionery 1 case soap 2 cases haberdashery and 3 cases ham and bacon, Barton and Co ; 55 packages ale, Lyon and Co.
Poonah (s)—50 boxes claret, Volkart Brothers.
Lady Dalhousie (s)—7 boxes brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Pekin (s)—20 boxes brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Arcot (s)—16 cases perfumery, Framjee Sands and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore (s)—50 boxes vermouth and 70 boxes brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore (s) —12 cases still wine, Volkart Brothers.

FORM TRIESTE.

Poonah (s)—2 cases glassware, Hajee Mahamed Hajee Jaffer ; 110 cases can-de-cologne, Volkart Brothers.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore (s)—120 boxes brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 15 boxes brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee ; 30 boxes brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee ; 300 boxes brandy, B. and A. Hormusjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Inflexible (s)—79½ cwts gunga, Hanumntram Peety ; 20 cwts horns, Bhimjeebhoy Sajun ; 365 cwts myrabolams, Jeewandass Madhowjee ; 373 cwts myrabolams, Dwarkadass Wasunjee ; 29 bales wool, Becheedass Pragjee ; 43 bales wool and 37 bales cotton, Jairam Sewjee Wood, Johnston, Latta and Co ; 100 bundles and Co ; 116 bales cotton, Shubram Hemchund ; 133 bales cotton, Goculbhoy Moolchund ; 170 bales cotton, Bhookundass Vijbookundass ; 10 bales rags, Nanjee Bhanjee ; 42½ cwts nuxvomica and 41cwts myrabolams, Nessee Peraj ; 183 cwts mustarseed, and 2 bales hides, S. sailaymahated and Co ; 32 bales cotton waste, S. M. Tyebjee ; 20 bales wool, J. Purshotum.
Notting Hill (s)—39 bales wool, Chapsee Jewandass ; 21 bales wool, Goculdass Jaithance ; 89 bales cotton, M. D. Cama and Co ; 16 bales wool, Khimjee Verbhow.
Armenia (s)—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Chaturorbhoy ; 45 bales wool, Dewjee Nanjee ; 300 cwts wheat, Mooljee Jewraj ; 6,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co ; 1,000 cwts wheat, Narondass Anundjee ; 800 cwts wheat, and 800 cwts rice, Laljee Poonsee and Co ; 650 cwts myrabolams, Aldridge Salmon and Co ; 1,999½ cwts bones, Currimbhoy Nanjee ; 84 cwts wet date, Panachund Anundjee ; 122 bales cotton dropping, Tarachund Chellaram ; 300 bales cotton, Nusee Khuttow ; 500 cwts wheat, Allana Manjee.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 35 cwts aloes secotra, 200 lbs T. shells, and 3 cwts moyeeth, Ruzabally Aliyruza ; 1,9 0 cwts poppyseed and 1 98 cwts linseed, F. Masotti and Co ; 210 cwts mother-of pearl shells, David Sassoon and Co ; 39 cwts ginger, Ruzabally Aliyruza.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Hermes (s)—10,500 cwts rapeseed, 3.0 cwts horns and 1,500 cwts groundnuts, L. Steiger and Co.
Deer Hill (s)—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 14 cwts bloodstones, Sumsoodin Moolcea and Co.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Pekin (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.
Armenia (s)—8,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Poonah (s)—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 2,000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Singapore (s)—800 cwts wheat, A. C. Dady and Co ; 5 bales silk, D. Sorabjee ; 1 case garnet, C. Zeerceemur.
Colombo (s)—800 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co ; 20,000 cwts wheat, 3,0.0 cwts gingellyseed and 1,999 cwts groundnuts, Raiji Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Topaze (s)—8,961 cwts linseed, Tickell and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Poonah (s)—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore (s)—300 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 100 bales cotton, A. Biascheck and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Assyria (s)—bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

OCTOBER 26

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Inflexible (s)—25 bales cotton dropping, Allybhoy Mota bhoy ; 200 bales cotton waste, Madun Bhimjee 4 5 bales cotton, Somersey Nagsey and Co.
Notting Hill (s)—165 cwts coir yarn, Currumsey Khetsey and Co ; 150 cwts cotton seed, Mooljee Jewraj ; 31 bales wool, Toolsidass Coovejee ; 90 bales cotton, Hemraj Nursey ; 471 cwts coir yarn, Purshotum Dewjee ; 25 bales hides Jamail La oo.
Armenia (s)—105 ales wool, Goculdass Toolsecdass ; 828 cwts wheat, Ruzabally Aliyruza.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin (s)—142 cwts coir yarn, C. Khetsey and Co ; 8 bales skins, Runjan Canjee ; 7 bales skins, Esmail Peerdina ; 1 case shawls. David Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Deer Hill (s)—300 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 150 cwts mustard seed and 3,199 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Poonah (s)—200 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore.

FOR VENICE.

Poonah (s)—400 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Singapore (s)—5 cases saffron, A. C. Dady and Co ; 60 cwts wheat and 1,125 cwts gingellyseed, E. Spinner and Co ; 3 cases garnets, C. Zeerenner.
Colombo (s)—687 cwts mowra seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LEGHORN.

Singapore (s)—1,000½ cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Berenice (s)—33 bales cotton, Tarachund Chellaram ; 37 bales cotton, Rajumull Ramchunder ; 63 bales cotton, Jethanund Chellaram ; 50 bales twist, Essa bin Khalifa. 125 bales twist, Curseljee Bomanjee and Co ; 400 bales twist, Thakersey Sons ; 61 bales cotton, Bunichund Fakirchund.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 24.

Pengnee, Capt., R. A., on duty, from Egypt.

OCTOBER 25.

Hammick, Capt., Oxfordshire, from leave, from England.
Durand, Lieut. Col., 10th Bombay N. I., from leave, from England.
Barrow, Major, 10 Bengal Lancers, on duty, from Cairo.
Ferguson, Surg. Major, on duty, from Cairo.
McQueen, Col., 5th Punjab Infantry, from leave, from England.
Ramsay, Major, General List, from leave, from England.
Fortescue, Lieut. and Adjt., 17th Lancers, from leave, from England.
Ethelstone, Capt., York and Lancaster, on duty from Aden.
Bruginton, Lieut., York and Lancaster, on duty from Aden.
Griffith, Surg. Major, from leave, from England.
Robertson, Major, 9th Bengal Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Bulkley, Major, 3rd Beluches, from leave, from England.
Williams, Col., 14th Sikhs, from leave, from England.
Shaw, Lieut. Col., R. Irish, from leave, from England.
Watson, Major, Dosetshire, from leave, from England.
Tanner, Lieut. Col., Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Gordon, Major, 1st Sind Horse, from leave, foum England.
Carpendale, Major, 2nd Sind Horse, from leave, from England.
Meade, Lieut., Public Dept. from leave, from England.
Gordon, Lieut., 2nd Bengal Cavalry, on duty from Egypt.
Legge, Major, 9th Bengal Lancers, from leave, from England.
Hunt, Lieut., 13th Hussars, from leave, from England.
Bradshaw, Lieut., 24th Punjab N. I., from leave, from England.
Davis, Col., Worcestershire, from leave Engl and.

OCTOBER 26.

Staveley, Lieut.-Col., R.A., on duty, from Kirkee.
Moorehead, Capt., R. Irish, on duty, from Rawal Pindee.
Wanchope, Lieut.-Col., 14th Sikhs, on leave, from Agra.
Hogg, Brigr. Genl., on duty, from Poona.
Walker, Lieut. Col., Staff Corps, on retirement, from Fort William.
Murray. Capt., P. W. D., on retirement, from Bareilly.
Horse, Maj., Genl., Lieut., on leave, from Ahmedabad,

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 26.

Cox, Lieut., 14th Bombay N.I., on duty, to Poona.
Teed, Capt., Comt. Dept., on duty, to Quetta.
McQueen, Col., 5th Punjab N.I., on duty, to Dera Ismailkhan.
Ramsay, Maj., Genl. List, to join, to Bengal.
Fortescue, Lieut. and Adjt. 17th Lancers, on duty, to Mhow.
Macnaghten, Lieut. Col., 13th Bengal Lancers, from leave, to Neemuch.
Robertson, Maj., 9th Bengal Cavalry, from leave, to Peshawar.
Bulkley, Maj., 3rd Belooches, to join, to Jacobabad.
Williams, Col., 14th Sikhs, from leave, to Agra.
Watson, Maj., Worcestershire, from leave, to Nusseerabad.
Hogg, Brig. Genl., on duty, to Kurrachee.
Gordon, Lieut., 2nd Bengal Cavalry, on duty, to Poona.
Meade, Lieut., Staff Corps, from leave, to Indore.
Davies, Col., Worcestershire, on duty, to Nusseerabad.
Cadrington, Lieut. Col., 2nd Punjab N. I., on leave, to Calcutta.
Stavley, Lieut. Col., R.A., on duty, to Belgaum.

BOMBAY VOLU

TELEGRAMS.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 26.

At to-day's Legislative Council a Bill to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, as amended, was [illegible]ron. Mr. Ilbert, in introducing a Bill to amend the Madras Forest Act, said that in asking for the introduction of the Bill he was [illegible]ully wrong, although right in substance. [illegible]d he wished to introduce ran as follows :— [illegible]ereas doubts have arisen whether the Madras Forest Act of 1882 is consistent with certain Acts of the Viceroy's Council, it is expedient to remove such doubts. It is hereby enacted as follows : [illegible] enactment of the Viceroy shall affect, or shall be deemed to have at any time contained anything which would have affected, the Madras Forest Act of 1882." The Hon. Mr. Ilbert therefore moved that the Bill be taken into consideration at the next meeting of the Council.

The Viceroy said that although no one was more opposed than himself to the suspension of the standing orders, he thought that in this case the Bill being of a purely formal character, the rules might be overlooked.

LOANS FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

The Hon. Mr. Crosthwaite moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to advances of money for agricultural improvements. He said that under the present provisions the advances made never exceeded 5 lakhs yearly. He suggested that the Act should be simplified and discretion allowed to a local Government in applying the rules in proportion to local requirements

Sir S. Bayley agreed with the Hon'ble Mr. Crosthwaite, and thought that the excessive fees, high interest, and shortness of time allowed for the repayment of a loan prevented the ryots from taking full advantage of the Bill. He thought that where the Government and village moneylenders were in conflict the result would be that the ryots would sooner borrow from the moneylenders, who could lend for all occasions, than from the Government, who could only lend for agricultural purposes. He advocated agricultural banks or private companies for the purposes of loans, Government retiring when such companies were introduced into the districts. Provided such companies were conducted in accordance with fixed rules, he thought they should be allowed to benefit by the provisions of the Act for the recovery of debts. He said that it was contemplated to make proposals to the Bombay Government with reference to such trials in the Deccan

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, OCT. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton market has been dull. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera 4¾

The Manchester market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight 1 7 13-16

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 82¾

4½ per cent. do. 88¼

3 per cent. Consols for account 101¼

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 100¾

5 per cent. French Rentes 117¼

Bar Silver 51⅛

Oriental Bank shares £16-10

Chartered £22¼

Do. Mercantile Bank shares £18

Hongkong and Shanghai " £56

Arrival—Transit.

Departure—Manilla.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 25.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

MADRAS, Oct. 26, 2-33 p.m.—Saigon-Honkong cable right.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

WEDNESDAY, NIGHT, OCTOBER 25.

At 10 p.m. ..... 78·6

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26.

" 6 a.m. ..... 74·3

" 10 a.m. ..... 83·5

" 2 p.m. ..... 91·3

" 4 p.m. ..... 86·7

MR. NANABHAI HARIDAS is gazetted to act as a Judge of the Bombay High Court during the absence of Mr. Justice Melvill on leave.

The members of the Anjuman-i-Islam intend to present a memorial to the Education Commission. The Commission will receive the Anjuman-i-Islam and all other deputations and memorials at 3 p.m. (Madras time) on Tuesday, the 31st inst.

The University notifications state that the Sir George LeGrand Jacob Prize for 1882, for an Essay on "Travelling in India and Inter-communication between the several Provinces before and after the Introduction of British Rule," has been awarded to Lakshuman Gangadhar Bhadbhade, B. A., of Deccan College.

The Matriculation examination of the Bombay University will begin on the 20th November at the following places :—Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Belgaum, and Kurrachee. The examinations for the Previous First B. A., B. A. (old system), First B. Sc. and F. C. E. are to be held on the 6th November ; for the Second B. A., B. A. (old system), and Second B. Sc. and L. C. E. on the 13th November ; for M. A. and LL. B. on the 20th November ; and for L. M. and S. on the 27th November.

A SAD accident happened at Buxar on Saturday morning. Doctor Halpin, Civil Surgeon of the station, was thrown from his horse, and received such severe injuries that he died at noon. He was buried the same evening.

A MADRAS paper says :—"The Government of India have requested the local Government to issue instructions to all departments concerned to expedite as much as possible the submission and payment of all bills for charges connected with the expedition to Egypt, so that the whole of the accounts may be closed as soon as possible after the return of the Indian Contingent."

THE latest official season reports for the Bombay Presidency show that locusts continue to thrive and spread in Nassick, Ahmednuggur, and Poona ; they are disappearing from Khandesh ; but have appeared in Thana, Nustara, and Wadhwan. All the talukas of the Nassick collectorate are affected by them ; and the bajri crops are being cut hurriedly, and rabi sowing is retarded, in consequence. Ahmednuggur is in pretty much the same [illegible]taluka only being now free from the [illegible]the Poona collectorate, the report states, [illegible]by locusts continues, but is not serious. [illegible]they have appeared in three talukas, [illegible] Collector reports, "measures for their [illegible]n have been taken." Measures for destruc- [illegible]been taken in other places without much [illegible]but perhaps the Satara authorities have [illegible]perior means of annihilation in view. In [illegible]an locusts do not appear to have done any [illegible] yet, but a flight of them was seen at the [illegible]of Chuda. In Ratnagiri slight damage has [illegible]caused to the crops by insects, other than [illegible] apparently, in several talukas. With these [illegible]ions prospects continue generally satisfac- [illegible]There is some cattle-disease, and a good [illegible]fever ; but cholera appears to have very [illegible]ably abated, only six deaths from that [illegible]being reported.

A CRICKET-MATCH is to be played shortly at Calcutta between two elevens of native students, representing the Dacca and Krishnaghur Colleges. Messrs. Pope and Martin, the Principals of the two Colleges, will take down their respective teams to Calcutta, and the match will probably be played on the ground of the Calcutta Cricket Club. The match has been arranged owing to a suggestion of the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Rivers Thompson, who, during his late tour in Eastern Bengal, was much struck by the eagerness of the boys in the Government schools for some kinds of athletic exercises ; but the general turn which their exercises took was in the way of acrobatic performances and feats on the trapeze in tights and spangles. His Honour suggested the getting up of a cricket-match between the elevens of two of the principal colleges, and the idea was at once taken up with great spirit both by the boys themselves and their masters. Since then all the preliminaries of the game have been settled, and the friends and relatives of the boys have come forward with subscriptions to pay for the expenses of the visit to Calcutta. Great excitement is said to prevail in both colleges on the matter.

THE Clan Line of steamers is certainly a most unfortunate one. We read in Messrs. Anderson, Patterson and Co.'s trade circular, dated Mauritius, Oct. 2, that "on the morning of the 22nd ultimo the community of Mauritius were startled to find that the fine new steamer Clan Campbell, from the Cape, with cargo and passengers, had, during the night, run on the reefs on the S. W. of the Island. The night was foggy with heavy falls of rain, and sufficient allowance could not have been made by the captain for the currents running on this coast. A powerful Government tug was speedily on the scene of the disaster, but all efforts to move the vessel prove fruitless, whilst from the fact of there being a case of small-pox on board, quarantine regulations have so far prevented the discharge of cargo or other means of lightening the vessel. The passengers and crew were removed safely, but it still remains doubtful whether or not the vessel can be got off."

MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES, the well-known war correspondent of the *Daily News*, is reported to have cleared already £12,000 since his arrival in Australia, and he continues to attract large audiences.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* :—Mr. L. Prendergast Walsh, an officer of the Bombay Uncovenanted Civil Service, late Assistant-Resident at Aden, was lent by the Government of India to the military authorities in Egypt to assist in the Transport Department. This young officer, although a civilian, volunteered for service in the field, and fought at Kassassin and at Tel-el-Kebir, superintending the carriage of stores and ammunition to the front. Colonel Hayter, the Director of Transports, has reported Mr. Walsh to the Government of India in high terms, and Colonel Van Straubenzee forwarded the following letter to Sir Herbert Macpherson, to whose division Mr. Walsh was attached :—

I write on the part of H-1 Royal Artillery, under my command, to say that, ammunition boxes of the battery having unavoidably been left at El Magfar, had it not been for the exertions of Mr. Walsh, these would not have reached the battery before going into action. We cannot, therefore, sufficiently express our thanks to Mr. Walsh for rendering us this important service.

Sir Baker Russell permitted Mr. Walsh to go to the front, and he followed the fortunes of the Highland Brigade on foot into the redoubt at Tel-el-Kebir. Mr. Walsh is son of the present Colonel Prendergast Walsh, of the Indian Army, and grandson of the late Prendergast Walsh, a distinguished Waterloo officer of the Rifle Brigade.

AN article by Sir Frederick Roberts, it is said, will appear in the November number of the *Nineteenth Century*, in which the relative merits of the long and short service systems in the British Army will be dealt with.

A NAVAL gunner was awarded the Victoria Cross for picking up and throwing into water, to "prevent" its exploding, a live shell which fell on board H.M.S. Alexandra during the bombardment. But now it is bluntly asserted that "all the water in the Atlantic would not put out a live shell," and the authorities are sarcastically advised not to assign reasons for bestowing decorations. The *World* asks :—Is the assertion true ?

PRINCESS BEATRICE has become an honorary member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours. The Crown Princess of Germany has been a member for several years, and has sent pictures to more than one of the society's exhibitions.

MR. ALDERMAN KNIGHT, who has just been elected Lord Mayor for the ensuing municipal year, seems, says *Truth*, to be a very fair specimen of a self-made man of the Dick Whittington type. He was a good boy at school, and won the prizes. Then he was a good warehouseman, and then a good commercial traveller in the fancy goods trade, and during all this time, instead of spending his money, he invested it in back lanes, and converted, with large financial profit, slums into habitable abodes. Having become rich, he travelled, to enlarge his mind, in the United States, and was made Chairman of a Water Company, and an Alderman.

LITTLE is known in England, the *St. James's Gazette* remarks of the amount of work which has been done by Germans during the last ten years in the exploration of South-west Africa—the region between the Portuguese territories, the Lualaba, and the Lower Congo. Central African explorers speak much of the great kingdom of the Mwata Yanvo (the title of the ruler), lying near the sources of the Zambesi, of its extent and wealth, and the power of the potentate. Neither Livingstone, nor Major Pinto, nor Capello and Ivens were able to reach the capital ; although in the book just published by the two last a fancy portrait of the Mwata Yanvo is given. But the fact is that six years ago Dr. Pogge visited the capital, and in his brief narrative gives portraits of the King and his daughter. In 1880, again, Lieut. Buchner stayed some months with the Mwata and brought home many photographs ; and now in the "Proceedings of the German African Society" appears a letter from Dr. Pogge, who with his companion, Dr. Wissmann, has been again in the territory. They further propose to attempt to push northeastwards to the River Lualaba, and explore as much of its course and basin as possible.

THE French Government have authorized a sorceress to search for hidden treasure in the vaults of St. Denis Cathedral. The fact is stated on the authority of the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, who writes :—M. Devaux, the present Minister of Public Instruction, who, the *Intransigeant* says, should at once be sent to a lunatic asylum, is only so far reasonable, if blame there be anywhere, that he has not revoked decisions of former Ministers. So long ago as 1875 an elderly Spanish lady named Cailhada made an offer to M. Jules Ferry, the Minister of Fine Arts, to discover gold supposed to be hidden in St. Dennis by means of a magic wand which she possessed. This wand contained in the handle —your will think I am parodying a story of the "Arabian Nights"—a fluid which was her secret, and would make the wand bend towards any spot where precious metals were hidden. After two years' negotiation, the Under-Secretary of State under M. Ferry in 1880 agreed that she should be allowed to try ; but she was to deposit a sum of money for the expenses of the experiment. Only lately she found funds to advance the necessary amount. Last week she commenced operations. She was attended by a young man who she said was a magnetic subject, and without whom the magic wand would not work. But several days' digging nothing was found but an old rusty key, a thimble, and some bones. Madame Cailhada said her talisman told her there was some treasure deeper, but she has already gone as far as the credulity of her official backers allowed, and is now applying for an authorization to pursue her diggings further."

MILITARY NEWS.

THE s. s. Bhundara, Captain G. Phillip, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Suez, which port she left on the 11th instant, with a portion of the 2nd Bengal Lancers, consisting of 3 officers, 1 conductor, 4 serjeants, 1 clerk, 2 apothecaries, 108 men, 131 followers, 98 horses, 63 ponies. The Cavalry disembarked at the Prince's Dock and are encamped on the esplanade. The names of the officers are :—Lieut.-Col. McInroy, Captain Reilly, and Lieut. Balfour.

THE s. s. Sirdhana, Captain G. N. Brown, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant, from Suez, which port she left on the 12th instant, with a portion of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry, consisting of 2 officers, 147 men, 1 apothecary, 29 horses, 201 mules, and 14 ponies. The names of the officers are :—Lieut. Steel and Surgeon Myers. The Cavalry disembarked at the Prince's Dock, and are encamped on the esplanade.

H.-I. ROYAL ARTILLERY (strength 6 officers, 157 men, 172 horses, and 100 followers) arrived at Allahabad on Wednesday morning from Bombay. They spent the day in the Rest Camp, and left for Toondla *en route* to Jullunder the same evening.

COL. JAMESON, Commandant 25th Bombay N.I., goes home on two years' furlough.

MAJORS TRUEMAN and Jopp are gazetted Lieutenant-Colonels, on completion of 26 years' service.

LIEUT. W. F. CAHUSAC, Royal Irish Fusiliers, has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

COL. BANNERMAN, Commandant 4th N. I. (Rifles) goes home for one year, on medical certificate.

MAJOR H. PATTERSON, 2nd-in-command, lately officiating as Assistant Adjutant-General of the Lahore Division, gets the command of the 23rd Pioneers in the place of Colonel Collett.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

GENERAL HARDINGE, accompanied by Lieut-Colonel Rivett-Carnac, Military Secretary, arrived in Bombay from Poona yesterday forenoon. General Carnegy, commanding the District, General Hewett, Sheriff of Bombay, General Annesley, Adjutant-General, and Major Dundas, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, were present at the Borecbunder station to meet His Excellency. Colonel Macnaghten, of the 13th Bengal Lancers, and Major Barrow, Brigade-Major Bengal Cavalry, at present in Bombay, were introduced to His Excellency by the Military Secretary, and after conversing with them for a few minutes His Excellency left the station with General Carnegy. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the saluting battery on the occasion, but the attendance of a guard of honour had been dispensed with. An hour's drive, accompanied by General Annesley, Adjutant-General, General Hogg, Quartermaster-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Rivett-Carnac, Military Secretary, and Captain the Hon'ble C. W. Colville, aide-de-camp, His Excellency embarked on board the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pachumba, which had been kept waiting for him, and proceeded on a tour of inspection to Sind and Quetta. The party will go to Quetta *viâ* Jacobabad, Rindli, and the Bolan Pass, and will return to Jacobabad *viâ* Gunduk, Kuch, Durwaza, Sharigh, Hurnai, Spintangi, Gundakin, and Sibi, and from the last-mentioned place to Sind *viâ* Sukkur.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT ENTERTAINMENT.

SPORTS.

To be held at the Oval on Saturday, the 28th October, commencing at 4 p.m. (Bombay time.)

Stewards.—The Entertainment Committee.

Sub-Committee for Sports.—Major Echalez, Marine Battalion ; Captain McCudden, 10th N.I. ; R. S. Campbell, Esq., W. M. Tennent, Esq., Cecil Gray, Esq., F. B. Mathews, Esq., King's Own. ; R. L. Stewart, Esq., Subedar Major Syed Azim, Marine Battalion ; Subedar Syed Nubbee, Marine Battalion ; Subedar Major Saek Mohidin, Marine Battalion ; W. J. Murphy, Esq., Marine Battalion ; Captain Proudfoot, N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., J. Littleton Symons, Esq., F. L. Steel, Esq., Captain Jones, 2nd Bombay Cavalry ; Allan Arthur, Esq., Subedar Harri Nampuri, 10th N.I. ; Native Adjutant Jang Baj Khan, 10th N.I.

Judges.—Hon. C. G. Kemball, C.S., Colonel Beville, Marine Battalion, Colonel Merriman, R.E., H. A. Acworth, Esq., C.S.

Starter.—W. M. Tennent, Esq.

Honorary Secretary.—Allan Arthur, Esq.

PROGRAMME.

Bombay Time.			Prizes 1st Rs.	2nd Rs.	3rd Rs.
4-0	1.	100 Yds. Flat. Native Soldiers	15	10	5
4-5	2.	100 Yds. Flat. European Soldiers	15	10	5
4-10	3.	Bullock Race. European Soldiers and Sailors of H. M.'s Ships in harbour	10	7	5
4-20	4.	Tug of War. First Ties. Open to Native Regiments of the Contingent and of the Garrison. Teams of 12	24		
4-30	5.	Tug of War. First Ties. Open to European Regiments of the Contingent and of the Garrison, and to H. M.'s Ships in harbour. Teams of 12	24		
4-35	6.	150 Yds. Flat Race, for Soldiers of the Marine Battalion and 10th N.I.	15	10	5
4-40	7.	Sack Race. Native Soldiers	10	7	5
4-50	8.	300 Yds. Flat. European Soldiers	15	10	
4-55	9.	300 Yds. Flat. Native Soldiers	15	10	5
5-0	10.	Donkey Race. European Soldiers and Sailors of H. M.'s Ships in harbour	10	7	5
5-5	11.	Tub with Flour and Rupees. Native Soldiers	10	7	5
5-10	12.	Sack Race. European Soldiers.	10	7	5
5-15	13.	Tug of War. Final Tie. Native Soldiers			
5-25	14.	Tug of War. Final Tie. Europeans			
5-35	15.	Chatty Race. Native Soldiers	10	7	5
5-40	16.	150 Yds. Flat. Open to all European Soldiers and Sailors of H. M.'s Ships			

CAVALRY SPORTS.

4-30	Tent Pegging	15	10	5
	Tilting at the Ring	15	10	5
5-15	Lemon Cutting	15	10	5
5-30	Best feat of Horsemanship	20		

A bell will be rung immediately before each event to warn competitors to come to the post. In the absence of any one at the time specified, the race will be started without him. The Committee request officers of regiments to be kind enough to see that their men come to the post for the events they are entered for at the time mentioned in the programme.

The sports are confined to soldiers who have served with the Contingent, excepting events 3, 5, 9 and 15, which are open to the regiments in Garrison and H. M.'s ships in harbour.

Second prizes will be given only when there are four starters. Third prizes when seven starters.

Entrees to be sent as soon as possible to the Honorary Secretary, Sports Committee, Bombay Gymkhana.

The course will be strictly reserved for competitors and the Committee.

Visitors to the entertainment to-morrow may arrive at any time between 3-30 and 9-30 o'clock. The athletic sports are to commence at about 4 o'clock. The dinners to the soldiers at about 7, and the fireworks at half-past 9 o'clock. Most of the native merchants have joined in the proposal to observe a whole holiday on Saturday. The Exchange Banks advertise a holiday and the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce sent round a circular to-day advising the closing of all merchants' offices, and the Trade Association has heartily joined in the proposal. The schools will also be closed.

The undermentioned sums were paid into the National Bank of India yesterday :—

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged	12,193
Mr. James Brebner	10
Mr. W. Le Geyt	5
Mr. Remoobhoy Allasa	20
Mr. Tarachund Kunshamdas	100
Mr. W. H. Killick	20
Mr. B. Read	10
Mr. W. Fraser	15
Mr. N. S. Symons	10
Mr. Theodore Hanaust	25
Mr. N. Spencer	10
Mr. R. P. Brunton	10
Mr. Muncherjee Bomanjee	25
Mr. "M. A. H."	5
Mr. Z. Ebenborn	30
Mr. "J. A. D."	10
Mr. H. H. the Regent of Kolhapur	200
Mr. F. W. Sedgwick	15
Messrs. Allen Harvey and Co., Ld.	100
Mr. C. H. B. Forbes	25
Mr. Mooljee B. Barbhaya	10
Mr. E. M. Slater	25
Mr. E. Reid	25
Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay	50
Mr. W. T. Crockett	10
Mr. L. B. Ker	10
Messrs. Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.	25
Mr. J. A. Nesbitt	10
Mr. Venayek Vassudeo	10
Mr. Jairam Naraonjee	25
Mr. Jayerlal Umishankar	10
Mr. E. Chambers	10
Messrs. Thorpe and Co.	25
Mr. Sorabjee Dossahoy	10
Mr. H. J. B. Hargram	10
Mr. J. Jefferson	15
Mr. H. H. Thakore Saheb of Palitana	100
Mr. J. T. Hathornthwaite	10
The Criterion Restaurant	10
Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee	15
Mr. G. Lewis	50
Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik	20
Mr. Alex. McKenzie	50
Captain G. Martin	25
Total	Rs. 13,398

N. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretaries.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, OCT. 25.—The barometer is rising except in the extreme south. There is a slight depression in Eastern Bengal. The winds generally are northerly over the Bay of Bengal. The weather is fine in most places, and the only important rainfall is in Burmah.

PROSECUTION OF THE SALVATION ARMY LEADERS.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Webb, "Major" F. de Latour Tucker, "Captain" Henry Bullard, Mrs. Louisa Mary Tucker, "Lieutenant" Mary Ann Thompson, and "Cadets" G. O. Carroll and W. Lane were charged with knowingly joining or continuing in an assembly of five or more persons likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace on the 20th Oct. The Court was crowded with Europeans and natives. Mr. Cleveland, the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution ; the defence was conducted by "Major" Tucker.

When the case was resumed to-day, "Major" Tucker informed the court that Mrs. "Major" Tucker was unavoidably absent on account of sudden illness.

The magistrate.—Do you ask for a postponement?

"Major" Tucker.—No, your Worship.

Mr. Cleveland.—I propose to call police officers to clear up "Major" Tucker's views as to the attitude of two of the accused after they were ordered to disperse.

Mr. George H. Cobb said.—I am an Inspector of Police. I recollect the afternoon of the 20th instant, when I was at the Salvation tent. It was about a quarter to four. The Salvationists, who were inside, started at about 4-15 p. m., led by "Major" Tucker. Mrs. Tucker, Miss Thompson, Mr. Bullard, Mr. Lane, and Mr. Carroll with "Major" Tucker. There were some Europeans, and also a num er of natives. After they had gone about a hundred paces, the Salvationists began to sing a Hindustanee hymn. When they had further proceeded about fifty paces, they were met by Mr. Smith. He asked "Major" Tucker to desist from singing, telling him that he would be allowed to go in procession, if he did not sing. The Salvationists, however, did not leave off singing. Mr. Smith then ordered the crowd to disperse. Mr Brewin interpreted the order in Hindustanee, and the crowd, with the exception of the members of the Army, dispersed. Mr. Brewin then ordered me to arrest Messrs. Bullard and Carroll, and I did so. They did not disperse when ordered, but stood still. When I arrested "Captain" Bullard, he said, "I will not go. I will go where I please. I was not singing." He turned round and went a few paces to the rear.

Q.—If "Captain" Bullard had gone away with the others would you have arrested him?

A.—No ; unless ordered to do so. "Cadet" Carroll did not go away when ordered. He said nothing, but remained still. I would not have arrested him if he had gone with the rest of the crowd.

Cross-examined by "Major" Tucker.—I did not notice any other persons, besides those in uniform, singing hymns.

Q.—Whilst the arrests where going on was it not the case that "Captain" Bullard and "Cadet" Carroll stood still, falling back a few paces ?

A.—The crowd was so thick that they could not get away at once. The people moved away as soon as they could.

"Major" Tucker.—It is natural, your Worship, that they should want to see what was occurring.

Q.—Who was arrested first ?

A.—I believe you yourself. About a couple of minutes afterwards the two others were arrested.

Q.—Then with such a big crowd, was it not impossible for "Captain" Bullard and "Cadet" Carroll to go away?

A.—They did not try. When arrested, they were at a distance of about five or six paces from the rest of the party. At the time of his arrest "Captain" Bullard shook his hand at Mr. Brewin, and said, "If you arrest me, it will be at your own risk, Mr. Brewin."

Q.—You might explain to the court what you mean by saying that "Captain" Bullard shook his hand at Mr. Brewin. Was it meant to threaten Mr. Brewin ?

A.—No.

Q.—Did not Mr. Brewin say, "I can't help it ; Mr. Smith ordered your arrest ?"

A.—I did not hear him say so.

Q.—What was the behaviour of the crowd at the time of our arrest ?

A.—Peaceable and quiet. There was no disposition shown by the crowd to attack the party. I have very often been on duty at your meetings, and have noticed the character of the meetings.

Q.—What was the behaviour of the people who attended the meetings ?

A.—They were quiet, except on one occasion. About four nights ago a Eurasian or a Portuguese was telling the assembly that he had been "saved," saying *mukti mili*, and a Mussulman who was standing at the back, shouted out, "If you found *mukti*, why don't you show it to us ?" (Laughter.) There were a number of other Mussulmans behind him; and they all laughed. The Mussulman was told to keep quiet, but he again shouted out. I thereupon removed him from the tent.

Q.—I suppose there was nothing threatening in his attitude ?

A.—No, his object was rather to ridicule. He did nothing else to disturb the proceedings. The attention of a great number of the audience was attracted to him when he shouted out.

Q.—Perhaps you are not aware that none of us noticed the man ?

A.—I don't know.

Re-examined.—The tent was not stormed, nor were chairs broken on the occasion that I speak of.

Q.—Do you consider from your knowledge of the Salvationists that their proceedings are likely to cause disturbance ?

A.—Probably ; when they go about singing hymns past musjids, especially when the Mahomedans are at prayer.

"Major" Tucker.—Is there anything in our hymns which is peculiarly liable to irritate natives ?

A.—Not that I am aware of.

Q.—Do you think there is anything peculiar in the Salvation Army to irritate the natives ?

A.—I should think not ; the natives probably think the Salvationists a strange sort of people.

Q.—Are you aware that both Hindus and Mahomedans sing our hymns ?

A.—Yes. But they do so with the object of ridiculing them. (Laughter.) I have heard natives singing the hymns when slightly under the influence of liquor. (Renewed laughter.)

Q.—Have you ever known us do or say a thing that would be likely to wound the religious susceptibilities of people ?

A.—No, but I have heard natives talk about you very frequently.

Q.—Did you notice anything in our behaviour that was calculated to arouse anger or irritation ?

A.—I have not noticed any particular dislike shown by natives to the Salvation Army.

Q.—Then you think that there would be just as much apprehension of danger if other Christians were to go about the streets singing Christian hymns ?

A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Are you aware that a Church of England Salvation Army has lately been formed ?

A.—I have heard so.

Q.—Supposing a corps of that Army were established in Bombay and a bishop were to head it, do you think that there would be just as much apprehension of danger from their processions as from our own ?

The magistrate.—You had better put this question to the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner.

"Major" Tucker replied that he had unfortunately overlooked it.

Mr. Cleveland said he would send for Mr. Smith if "Major" Tucker wanted him.

"Major" Tucker.—Perhaps it is hardly necessary to send for him.

Mr. Harry Brewin, Superintendent of Police, said. —On the morning of the 20th instant I went to "Major" Tucker and asked him what route he intended to take that afternoon. He showed me a map, pointing out the streets which he intended to pass down. I said nothing, but left him, and communicated the matter to the Deputy Commissioner, and subsequently to the Commissioner of Police. About two in the afternoon I again saw "Major" Tucker, when I told him that the Commissioner had granted permission to the procession passing down the streets which had been shown to me, provided "Major" Tucker and his followers did not make any demonstration. I told him that in my opinion the police, would tend to cause a breach of the peace. "Major" Tucker replied that he had yielded all the ground he possibly could, and could yield no more. I thanked him, after ascertaining from him the hour at which he proposed to start. Shaik Memon-street was one of the streets which was pointed out to me in the morning. Singing hymns or carrying banners was a demonstration which is considered objectionable. If a person were to sing a hymn for mere amusement, I do not think it would cause a breach of the peace ; but if, on the other hand, a hymn were sung with the object of annoying those of a different persuasion, who listened to it, it might probably hurt their feelings, and cause disturbance. The Salvationists were singing a hymn while passing along Shaik Memon-street.

Q.—What was the hymn ?

A.—"Our Army will be ready on that day, on that day."

Mr. Cleveland.—I don't want you to sing. (Laughter.)

Witness, continuing, said.—A Mahomedan hearing it might take offence. I considered it my duty to disperse the crowd. They were going towards the Juma Musjid, and I think it would have been unsafe, if there was a gathering in the mosque. Shortly after four o'clock there is usually a gathering there. I interpreted in Hindustanee the Deputy Commissioner's order to disperse. The crowd dispersed when I told them. I heard "Major" Tucker say something, but I could not catch it. I think that he and his followers refused to disperse.

Q.—Do you know if there is any expression of a desire on the part of any class of natives to oppose the Salvation Army ?

A.—Yes, the Mahomedans. I believe that the processions should not be allowed in the interests of public peace. If the people were to go along quietly, and do nothing to wound the feelings of others—by singing Christian hymns, for instance—there would be no danger of any disturbance.

Cross-examined by "Major" Tucker.—I have frequently accompanied the processions of the Salvation Army.

Q.—Then you say the Army has been frequently in procession in Bombay ?

A.—The Salvationists have paraded the streets in procession.

Q.—Did you notice on any occasion any hostility to our proceedings ?

A.—I noticed on the first occasion a counter-demonstration got up by a Mahomedan moulvie (laughter), and I had to ins st upon his taking another line of route. Again, I have noticed that Mahomedans have placed themselves alongside the spot which they knew to be usually occupied by the Salvationists ; and on my asking them on one occasion to leave the place, they taunted me with siding with the *Christee logue*. I told the Mahomedans that as the Christians had occupied the spot before them, therefore they had a right to occupy it ; that if they had occupied the spot first, and if the Christians had taken possession of it afterwards, the latter would have been driven away. But the people did not believe me. (A laugh.)

Q.—Was there any marked hostility shown towards us as we went along our march ?

A.—No. I had no orders from the Commissioner to seize any Salvationist who was in the same street, when I was not present. I had orders to arrest all those who should persist in doing what we had told them not to do. I probably said, to Mrs. Gladwin, the day previous to the arrest, that she had better not be in the street, otherwise she would be arrested. I remember her saying in reply that she would not appear in the street. (Laughter.)

Q.—Do you think that there is anything especial done by the Salvationists which is calculated to excite the hatred or hostility of the natives ?

A.—I don't think anything you do is calculated to excite the hatred of the natives ; but your proceedings are calculated to excite their dislike. If other Christians were to conduct themselves in the same way as the Salvationists, their proceedings would be equally calculated to provoke disturbance. The mere fact of your singing a Christian hymn, which the natives don't particularly care to listen to, was calculated to excite the aversion of natives, and that feeling, worked upon by some fanatic, would undoubtedly cause a riot or affray.

Q.—Are you aware that in spite of such feelings they come to our meetings ?

A.—I have noticed that you draw large gatherings at your meetings, but I have also noticed an entire absence of Bombay Mussulmans. A very large number of Borahs and some few Khojahs do come to your gatherings.

"Major" Tucker.—They even pay to come to our meetings.

Witness.—Yes. When I say that they "pay" I mean that I have seen them presenting tickets at the doors. I have not actually seen them pay for them. I am aware that images are carried in Gunputti processions. Judging from my experience, which has now extended over eleven years, I say they are not calculated to cause a breach of the peace, for had there been any objection there would be some manifestation of it. If I apprehended, from such manifestations, a breach of the peace, I would consider it my duty to stay those processions.

Q.—And don't you think if persons who did object knew that the police would stop the processions, their feeling of dislike would be encouraged ?

A.—In some instances it would have the effect that you speak of. But I may say that it would depend upon the particular section of the community concerned. I don't think that the action of the police has been such as to incite the Mahomedans as a class, against the Salvationists. There may, however, be here and there an individual who might fancy that he is taking his cue from the police.

Q.—Have the taboot processions ever led to any disturbances ?

A.—Yes, and considerable ones too. But in nearly all instances the offending parties have been prevented from having their processions.

Q.—Do I understand that extraordinary police precautions are taken in the expectation that there would be a breach of the peace ?

A.—When these precautions are taken, they are taken to prevent the outburst of any hostile feeling.

Re-examined.—If when the tabpot processionists are ordered to disperse they do not do so, I certainly think there would be a disturbance of the public peace.

To "Major" Tucker.—Disobedience to the orders of the police lies in not passing down certain streets, in not keeping to the left, in uttering any words or sentiments that wound the religious feelings of any section of the community. If there is no apprehension of danger, processionists are allowed to make demonstrations, provided they obtain a musical license specially granted by the Commissioner of Police.

"Major" Tucker.—Then as a matter of fact these demonstrations are of a noisy character ?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And these processions are not liked by all the people whose doors they pass by ?

A.—Well, I can speak for myself. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cleveland then said that one of the defendants, Mrs. Tucker, was sick, and unable to be present, and he did not wish to press the charge against her. She was acting under the orders of a superior officer.

His Worship under the circumstances discharged Mrs. Tucker.

The case for the prosecution was here closed.

"Major" Tucker then called witnesses for the defence.

Mr. Frederick Farlow, Engineer to the Colaba Land and Mill Company, said.—I have been in India about twenty-eight years, and have travelled through the chief Mahomedan cities. I have been in Bombay about five-and-a-half years. I have attended many of the Salvation Army meetings. They are very orderly.

Q.—Have you noticed anything in what we have said, or sung, or done that would be liable to arouse the hostility of natives ?

A.—Certainly not.

Q.—Are you aware that natives entertain a feeling of hostility towards the Salvation Army ?

A.—No, they rather sympathise with the Army. I can say this from what I have heard. I bought some tickets for several Parsees for the Framjee Hall meeting. As they were turned away from the doors, on account of the crowd, they expressed themselves disappointed.

Q.—Do you believe that there is any reasonable expectation of an attack being made upon the Salvation Army, if they received ordinary police protection ?

A.—None whatever.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cleveland.—I approve of the method of proselytising adopted by the Salvationists.

Mr. George Bowen.—I have been in India for nearly thirty-five years. I do not think that there is anything in the method of the Salvation Army calculated to excite the hostility of natives.

Q.—Do you believe that the Army has any attractive influence.

A.—It evidently has. Many persons attend the meetings of the Army cheerfully, and sit till the end. I have never seen any evangelistic meetings so well attended by natives.

Q.—Then you think that, so far from being annoyed by our proceedings, they are interested by them ?

A.—That is certainly my impression. There are some characteristics of the movement which one might suppose at first sight would lead to dissatisfaction among some portions of the natives ; but this impression is removed when the object of the Salvationists is properly understood.

Witness, continuing, said.—I have observed natives of all classes at your meetings, including various sections of Mahomedans. I have observed Borahs, Memons, and Khojas, and occasionally Moguls. I have not been made aware of any attack being organised upon the Salvation Army in case music and singing should be allowed in the processions. I do not believe there is any reasonable ground for expecting a breach of the peace if music and singing and banners are allowed. There are persons always ready to give annoyance to Christian missionaries, if they think they can do so with impunity. If ordinary police protection were afforded for Indian, as well as other Christian hymns was to be forbidden in the streets

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF MOST VALUABLE JEWELLERY.
High Court Suit No. 389 of 1879.
Itcharam Gangadass *vs.* Nundlal Beharilal and others.

Under instructions of Messrs. H. Bicknell and Ardesir Framjee, Solicitors, H. C., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by public auction, at their sale room No. 1, Forbes and Meadow-streets, Fort, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., most valuable jewellery, set in gold with diamonds, pearls, rubies, emeraids, &c., consisting of 1 necklace, 2 pooches, 3 bazoobunds, 1 pugloo, 2 earrings, 50 rare gold coins, 5 waist chains, 1 neck chain, 2 anklets, and 1 emerald.

The jewellery is now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 27th October, 1882.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

SALE OF choice and valuable Oleographs and Chromos in splendid and elegent gilt frames by the best artists without reserve.

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Auction Room, at 1 p.m., an invcice of Oleographs and Chromos, comprising following subjects: Moses in Buirushes, Finding of Moses, Nude figure on the Terrace, Goddess of Flower and Fruit, Queen of Hearts Card Party, Kings Party, Romeo, Huguenenot, in the Harem, Good Day's Work, Please a Penny, Female Heads, Last Moments of Mary, First Step to Fame, Snow Drops, Heartease, Ruby, Her Carriage Waits, Corn Flour, Amber, The Swing Affectionate, Blonde, Brunette, Her Majesty, Fishing Girl, Simply to the Cross, Podestal Figures, Princess Beatrice, Summer and Winter, &c., &c.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th October, 1882.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their rooms as follows :—

The property belonging to an European merchant winding up his business, the same consisting of a large collection of magnetic, mechanical, and magical toys of various designs and seldom to be had in Bombay.

50 Pairs of Ladies' boots.

A very large size Hand Grinding Organ with Bell and Drum, with 3 rolls playing in all 27 tunes of miscellaneous kind, standing on a two wheeled conveyance, easy to be shifted from one place to another, the sound resembles that of a full orchester hand.

2 Bran new Sewing machines.

16 cases of various designs of wall papers.

On account of Hajee Dada Aba.

4 cases of cutlery.

On account of Khan Mahomed Khakee.

3 cases of timepieces.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th October, 1882.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Commissary of Ordnance, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Arsenal, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of unserviceable Ordnance stores comprising leather and timber cuttings, firewood, &c.

On SUNDAY, the 29th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the Hill-road at Bandora, near the Church, opposite Mr. Fernandes' bungalow, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, star cut glassware, handsome porcelainware, a mahogany cottage pianoforte by George Rogers, handsome flower vases, pictures, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of His Excellency Hossein Effendi, Consul-General for Turkey in Bombay, the same comprises star cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet stand, teapot, vegetable dishes, dish covers, butter pot, spoons and forks, waiter, table cutlery, blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as dining-room, drawing-room, pier, round, side, dressing and washhand tables, dining-room, drawing-room, easy, folding, reclining, straight and Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, whatnot, dumbwaiter, conversation, sofa, and reclining couches, round teapoys, double screen, hatstand, a mahogany cottage pianoforte by G. Rogers, piano stool, iron and teakwood bedsteads, cloths press, chest of drawers, camp cot, a handsome teakwood mirror, glass door almyra, dressing glasses, glass door cupboard, Brussels carpet, handsome flower vases, pictures, table ornaments, clock, double light hanging argand lamps, bronze and glass hanging and table lamps, bath, dispense and cook-room furniture and copper utensils.

The above is on view.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at No. 85, Harkness-road (close to Messrs. D. S. Kemp and Co.), Malabar Hill the valuable and handsome elegantly carved and plain, french polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich thin stem and engraved glassware, superior porcelainware, mahogany grand square pianoforte, by Collard and Collard, a handsome English-built Victoria with a powerful fast trotting Arab horse and harness, rich table ornaments, handsome large size real China and Japanese richly painted flower vases and jars handsome oil-paintings and chromolithographs, a 16 light glass chandelier, a 4 light hanging argand lamp by Packer and Sons, lady and gentleman's saddles, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of THOMAS BROMLEY, Esq., Senior, the same comprises rich thin stem and engraved glassware, superior dinner, dessert, tea and coffee service, best plated cruet, egg and pickle stands, breakfast companion, hotwater curry dishes biscuit box, tea and coffee service, bread basket, tea pot, [illegible] knife and forks, for 12 persons, a set of fruit [illegible] dishes, [illegible] ware, [illegible] ables, [illegible] room, [illegible] and [illegible] board, [illegible] chers, [illegible] dishes, [illegible] Collard [illegible] toilet [illegible] gilt [illegible] heads, [illegible] Othoe [illegible] wood [illegible] plate glass door [illegible] rich table ornaments, large size real China and Japanese richly painted flower vases and jars, handsome oil paintings, Brussels carpet, table and hanging lamps, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome English-built light Victoria.

1 powerful fast trotting Arab horse, set of single harness, lady and gentleman saddles.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

SALE OF TOYS.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Tyeb Heptoola.

ATH—8574-75—2 cases toys ex Daphne.

On MONDAY next, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Carnac-bunder landed s.s. Galatia and Armenia.

A quantity of troop fittings consisting of deck sheathings, planks, pumps, water casks, kegs, tubs, &c.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE GORDON MILLS.

On MONDAY the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazaar by order of Messrs. Kustoor Crushna & Co., and on account and at the risk of John Gordon, Esq.

4 shares in the Gordon Mills, Limited, numbered 144, 145, 150, and 159.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd November, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 102, Breach Candy, opposite the swimming bath, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood and English-made mahogany household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, 4 and 8 light chandeliers, double and treble branched wall brackets, handsome large size pier glasses in gilt frames, Brussels carpets, pictures, table ornaments, China flower vases, a pair of handsome fast iron grey Arab horses, age 5 years, going in single and double harness, and also in saddles, &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd day of November, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office Chowky, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, pictures, lamps, &c., the property of John S. Burn, Esq.

The property will be on view on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st instant.

On SATURDAY, the 4th November, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Warren-road, opposite the Railway Station (close to Mr. John Ryan's bungalow) the valuable and handsome carved and plain frenchpolished blackwood and teakwood and English made mahogany walnutwood and gilt, household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, a mahogany slate bagatelle table with balls and cues, handsome 6, 8, 10, and 12 light chandeliers, 1, 2, 3, and 4 light hanging argand lamps, double light wall brackets, handsome large size pier glasses, in gilt frames, Brussels carpets, table ornaments, china flower vases, and jars, pictures, &c., &c., of which full particulars will appear. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th October, 1882.

H. AND T. KIRBY AND COMPANY'S
ORIGINAL PREPARATIONS
OF
PHOSPHORUS.

THE Restorative Power of Phosphorus is most remarkable, and cures are effected by these preparations in cases that have resisted all other medicines. In these forms it is as harmless as Quinine and far better in its inspiriting action.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS (No. 1.)
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS.

This pill is taken as a stimulant and after PHOSPHORUS. relief when the system is jaded and [illegible] considerable strain or temporary nervous exhaustion [illegible] orn by unusual spondency and grief its exhilarating [illegible] In cases of [illegible] and energizing effect is most marked.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUI[illegible]INE PILLS (No. 3.)
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER [illegible] QUI[illegible] OSE OF PHOSPHORUS AND [illegible] INE.

This is a valuable Restor[illegible]ative. It acts as a nutrient and tonic to the entire nerv[illegible]ous system, giving power to the brain and spinal cord as well as to the functions presided over by them. It gives tone to the digestive organs and improves the condition of the whole body.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA (No. 6.)
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA.

This pill is specially useful in a tonic Dyspepsia, Lowness of spirits, and habitual constipation arising from over-[illegible]. It is a useful stimulant also in cases of functional [illegible]ance occurring in prematurely aged and debilitated [illegible]

[illegible]HORUS AND CINCHONIDINE (No. 26.)
ANTIPERIODIC PILL.
[illegible]TAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS [illegible]CHONIDINE AND PODOPHYLLIN.

[illegible] and antiperiodic taken with great advan[illegible] diseases, Ague, and remittent fevers, [illegible]largued spleen. Available remedy in [illegible]n has been habituated to Arsenic and [illegible] Exhaustion, Lowness [illegible]ally adopted for persons residing in [illegible] climates.

[illegible]ORUS PILLS WITH NUX-[illegible]A (No. 7.)
[illegible]PER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA.

[illegible]r nervous diseases cha[illegible] Blood, and loss of Nerve [illegible] of Nervous Exhaus[illegible]ryman, Professional [illegible]ally overworked [illegible] combination of [illegible] and other ex[illegible] superior to all

[illegible] Medical [illegible]tions of [illegible]titations [illegible]dingly [illegible]ine [illegible] the [illegible]wide [illegible]refore only

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits at rates to be obtained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, April 1, 1881.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK
OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE:—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS.

and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

On terms which may be ascertained on application at the Bank.

All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the AGENT, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES,
Bombay, 8th December, 1880. Agent.

NOTICES.

BEST INVALID'S PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality, and specially recommended for Invalids and Convalescents. Per dozen Quarts, cash Rs. 28. Per dozen Pints, cash Rs. 14. Single bottle at Rs. 2-8 and Re. 1-4. Trial order is solicited. D. FERNANDES & Co., Dispensing and Family Chemists, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE,
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
OVERWHELMING TETIMONY
ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE,
PROVING THIS TO BE
THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DICOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

Read the following :—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester),
" January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully,
" JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK "BLOOD MIXTURE."

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.

THE COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS, Bombay has recently issued an order that Manifest and other Forms now in use in the Departments should be printed on HOWARD AND JONE'S CREAM WOVE PAPER. Mercantile firms, pass-note writers, and shippers are hereby informed that the undermentioned forms, printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, will be sold at the Custom House and at the Carnac-bunder. Orders for large numbers should be sent to this office.

	Per Copy. Pies.	Per 100 Copies. Rs. a. p.
IMPORT PRIVATE MANIFEST. (Original, Duplicate, Triplicate, and Quadruplicate.)		
Large	5	2 0 0
Small	3	1 0 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Free Goods) (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	3	0 14 0
Medium	2	0 12 0
Small	1½	0 8 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Dutiable Goods.) ... ... (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)	3	1 2 0
IMPORT ENTRY.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 4 0
IMPORT OUT OF CHARGE NOTE.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 4 0
IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 10 0
Small	2	0 13 0
IXPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 8 0
Smal	2	0 13 0
DRAWBACK NOTE. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	4	1 12 0
Small	2	0 13 0
DRAWBACK BILLS ... ... (Original and Duplicate.)	4	1 12 0
DRAWBACK CERTIFICATE ...	4	1 10 0
TRANSHIP PERMIT. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	2	0 12 0
Small	1	0 5 0
CUSTOMS TREASURY RECEIPT...	2	0 13 0
SAND PASS	1	0 8 0
PORT-CLEARANCE	1½	0 10 0
RECEPTION OF GOODS IN THE BONDED WAREHOUSE ...	2	0 10 0
LETTER FOR CLEARANCE OF IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST.	2	0 10 0
IMPORT ENTRY—GUNPOWDER.	1	0 8 0
BONDED WAREHOUSE PASS ...	2	0 10 0
PRINCE'S DOCK RECEIPT ...	1	0 8 0
DELIVERY ORDER FROM GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSE ...	2	0 10 0
REFUND OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0 10 0
PAYMENT OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY CLAIM	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY RECEIPT	1	0 8 0
TOWN DUTY BILL	3	1 8 0
WHARFAGE BILL	3	1 0 0

PROVISION BY MEANS OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE preference shown by the Assuring Public last year in selecting the Standard Life Office for Assurances amounting to upwards of £1,400,000, a sum which considerably exceeds the new business of any of the Scottish Life Offices, may probably be attributed in a great measure :—

1. To the magnitude of the Company's Funds and the select nature of the investments.
2. To the steady and unfluctuating character of its annual results.
3. To the comprehensive and liberal conditions of STANDARD POLICIES and the Company's promptitude in the payment of claims.
4. To the old established and influential connections of the Company.
5. To the strict control exercised over its expenditure and general management.

Forms of proposal and prospectuses may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Standard Life Office, Bombay, 18th August, 1882. Secretary, Bombay Branch.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

JUST RECEIVED, IN PERFECT CONDITION,
A FEW SQUARE
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER, EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA, BY
R. LIPP & SON OF STUTTGART.
Price Rs. 600, Nett Cash.

GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE SEVEREST TEST OF CLIMATE.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.

CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.

ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

ESTIMATES SUPPLIED FOR "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."

ESTIMATES SUPPLIED FOR "MOURNING."

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

MRS. LAKE,

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
No 7 CHURCH GATE STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENTS.

AS UNDER WE QUOTE OUR SCALE OF CHARGES.

	Rs.	a.
Making plain Morning Robe	2	0
" Morning Robe (gathered and pleated)	2	8
" plain coloured and white Cotton Dresses...	3	0
" coloured and white Cotton Dresses, with complicated frills and gauging	4	8
" Stuff and Fancy Materials, Merinos, Alpacas, and Serges, &c., plain ...	4	8
" " " with frills, gauging or trimming	6	0
" Silk or Satin Dresses, slightly trimmed	7	0
" " " elaborately trimmed	8	12

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP EXTRA RUPEE ON THE ABOVE RATES.

BEST WORKMANSHIP AND FIT GUARANTEED.

CATALOGUES NOW READY FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD-MARKET, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.,
NEXT DOOR TO NATIONAL BANK,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY,
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

GOLD LOCKETS.

Twelve Sizes of Plain, or Engraved. Size	No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Plain	Rs.	23	26	30	33	38	42	48	54	60	66	80	95
Engraved	Rs.	25	28	33	36	42	46	52	58	64	72	85	100

GEM LOCKETS.

A great variety of very pretty designs, enamelled, "Forget-me-nots," Pearls, Brilliants, &c., &c. priced from Rs. 45 to 500.

SUITABLE FOR THE ABOVE.

We have just received a large supply of Gold Necklaces and Collarettes, of the newest and most elegant designs; the "Empress" Band Collarette, and other graceful patterns.

Price from Rs. 90 to Rs. 480.

SILVER LOCKETS.

In plain dead Silver or of the Japanese style, Engraved or Enamelled Flowers, Birds, &c. Size	No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Plain	Rs.	5	6	7	8	9	11	12	13	14	15	17	20
Engraved or Enamelled	Rs.	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	17	18	20	22

SILVER NECKLETS.

For the above,
In a variety of Pretty Patterns, Rs. 45, 40, 35, 30, 28, 33, and 18.

REAL WHITBY JET JEWELLERY.

A large assortment to select from. Priced moderately. Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, an Earrings, and sets of Studs, Sleeve Links, and Collar Buttons.

HELMETS! HELMETS!! HELMETS!!!

THORPE AND CO.,

SPECIAL STOCK FOR THE HOT SEASON.

	Rs.	as.
Hawkes' New Regulation Helmets, best quality, covered White Doe	18	0
Elwood's Cork on Felt Helmets, covered White Drill, best quality	13	8
Infantry Spikes and Chains	12	0
Spike and Chain for Cavalry	15	0
Elwood's Hunting Hats, Cork on Felt, covered White Drill, wide Brims : a splendid protection	13	8
Elwood's Hunting covered Tan Flax, Leather Bound, wide Brim, a useful District Hat	13	8
Elwood's Drab Felt Helmets, well ventilated, and very light	10	8
Elwood's Drab Felt Helmet, new patent Air-chamber, Double Felt throughout, with outside Turban and patent inner Band, easy fitting	17	8
Elwood's Drab Melton, with wide Brims, very light	9	8
Dr. Tuson's Helmet, Drab Felt, Double throughout : a splendid protection	16	0

LADIES' HELMETS.

Elwood's Drab Felt Helmets, with Turban outside : a splendid protection, very light and pretty shape	10	8
Ladies' Canton, similar to Melton	10	8
Ladies' Drab Melton : a splendid Sun Hat for early morning wear	9	8
Ladies' Felt Hat, Round Crowns, latest shapes, fawn, drab, blue and black	10	8

THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM-STREETS,
BOMBAY.

AMERICAN ORGANS.

INTENDING PURCHASERS should inspect our large stock, the best assortment in India, Organs from the following makers :—

BEATTY, Washington.
MASON and HAMLIN, Boston.
STERLING, Co. Durby, Conn.
CARPENTER, Woncester, Mass.
GEORGE WOOD, Boston.
SMITH COMPANY, Boston.

ILLUSTRATED AND DETAILED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal*, &c.

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. This Caution is necessary, owing to various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE

(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,

May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
MADRAS	AGRA	DELHI	DARJEELING

and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F. KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co.,	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.
MURRAY & Co.,	Lucknow and Meerut.

JUST ARRIVED,
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
READY-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

GENT'S.	Rs.	a.
KID DRESS BOOTS, ELASTIC SIDES, PATENT GOLOSHED AND BEVELLED SOLES	16	8
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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1882.

THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

THE Commission opened its Session in Bombay yesterday morning. The Hon. W. W. Hunter presided ; the other members of the Commission were Mr. H. P. Jacomb, Mr. Lee Warner, and Mr. Trimbuck Telang.

The Hon. the President before opening the day's proceedings said that it would be well for any colleges or schools which desired a visit from the Commission to intimate their wish to the President in the course of Friday's sitting either personally or by letter. The Commission will visit the Parsee Benevolent Institution for girls on Monday, the 30th, at 4 p.m., and as many schools and colleges as may be possible on the following Tuesday and Wednesday. The President added that as Saturday is a public holiday in honour of the return of the Indian Contingent, the Commission will close the hearing of evidence at 2 o'clock on that day ; and postpone the evidence of Mr. R. M. Sayani to Monday, the 30th, at 12 o'clock (Madras time.)

The Honourable Budroodin Tyabji, Barrister-at-Law, who said he did not profess to have had any special opportunities of studying the question of general education in India. His personal knowledge was limited to the Presidency or rather to the city of Bombay. He was, however, fairly acquainted with the state of Mahomedan education in India, and his knowledge and experience had mainly been derived from the difficulties he himself and many members of his family had had to encounter in acquiring English education ;—and from connexion with the Surmaya Jamati Sulemani,—the Madrasa-i-Anjuman Islam and the University of Bombay. He was himself educated partly in India and partly in England, partly at home, and partly at public schools and colleges. He was about 7 years in England for the purposes of general and professional education. Confining himself to Mahomedan education he did not think that the system of primary education amongst Mahomedans had been placed on a sound footing. Indeed, no system at all had been adopted with any reference to the requirements of the Mussulman community. He would suggest the establishment of Mussulman schools in all the centres of Mahomedan population. These schools should have Mussulman teachers ; Hindustani and Persian should be taught in addition to the vernacular of the place, and the other usual branches of knowledge. Special regard should be paid to the feelings and ideas and even in some respects to the prejudices of the Mussulmans. From a report presented to the Anjuman by a Committee specially appointed for that purpose he found that in August, 1879 there were about 110 private schools for Mahomedan boys in Bombay giving instruction in the Koran, Hindustani, and Persian to about 3,000 pupils ; 70 out of these 110 schools taught nothing but the Koran. The aggregate amount of the salaries of the teachers appears to have been about Rs. 1,000 per month. Speaking generally primary education was sought for by the people in general. The higher classes of Mahomedans were, he thought, to a great extent excluded from Government schools by reason of no attention being paid to their special requirements. They attached great importance to a knowledge of Hindustani, Persian, and Arabic, and were therefore unwilling, as a rule, to go to a school where instruction was only given in Gujarathi or Marathi and English. He thought that the influential Mahomedans would support a system of education suited to the requirements of their community. They were at present perfectly indifferent if not averse to the cause of English education, because they considered it inconsistent with sufficient instruction in their own classical languages. The proper remedy therefore was to combine Oriental learning with instruction in Western Literature, Arts, and Sciences. He believed that indigenous schools existed in almost every part of the Presidency. So far as the Mahomedan indigenous schools were concerned, they were generally attached to a mosque or conducted by a Kari or a Mulla, where little more than reading the Koran and perhaps a little Urdu is taught, all other subjects being, as a rule, entirely excluded. No discipline was observed. No separate classes were formed. As rule there was but one teacher in each school. Very slight fees were charged. Sometime no remuneration was paid to the teacher except a present on the completion of each chapter of the Koran, &c. The poorer boys were admitted entirely free. The teachers knew little more than what they actually taught. They had no idea of arithmetic, or geography, or history. Many of them were unable to write. There were some indigenous schools of higher description kept by learned men where Persian and Arabic and Logic and Philosophy, as well as religious books, were taught. These it would be almost impossible to incorporate into the national system owing to the religious character of the instruction given and the utter inability of the teachers to adapt themselves to Western ideas. The Anjuman-i-Islam had had for some time past under its consideration the important question of incorporating the indigenous schools in Bombay into the educational system established by the Anjuman itself by offering a small reward to the teacher for each boy sent up from his school to one of the recognized central schools. He attached the greatest value to home instruction when combined with instruction at a public school, but otherwise thought the advantages of a public school were far greater. He did not think the Government could depend very much on private efforts for the supply of elementary education of a satisfactory kind in rural districts. The private agencies for Mahomedans would seem to be schools attached to mosques and other charitable institutions—private teachers who make a living out of the instruction given to their pupils and learned men who opened private classes in the higher branches of Oriental learning and Philosophy. To this must be added schools opened by the different Missionary Societies, and which were only resorted to by the people when no other schools are available. Some of the Municipalities in the Bombay Presidency were sufficiently advance to take charge of the lower as well as the higher schools. He could see no reason to apprehend that the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, for instance, would be unable to manage even the higher schools to the satisfaction of the people as well as the Government. If the provision of elementary education was to be a charge on the Municipal Fund, the only security that he could suggest was that a stipulation should be made that a certain percentage of income not less than the amount now expended should be spent by the Municipality, and that such expenditure should be gradually increased according to the requirements of the people. Speaking of Mahomedans only he certainly thought that the introduction of Hindustani and Persian together with mental arithmetic as taught in indigenous Gujarati schools would make the schools more acceptable to the Mahomedan community than they were at present. The vernacular recognized and taught in the schools was the dialect of the general Hindu population but not the language of the higher class of Mahomedans, and that was one chief reason why they had hitherto held aloof from resorting to such schools. Considering the great poverty to which the Mahomedan community had been reduced, he suggested that all poor boys should be admitted entirely free, and that fees should only be charged to those who were able to pay them without inconvenience. I think that the number of indigenous primary schools could be easily increased by giving them the benefit of the grant-in-aid system, and they could be rendered more efficient by proper inspection and supervision. He did not know any case in which Government institutions of the higher order could be closed without injury to the cause of education, nor was he aware of any institution which could be transferred to any private agency without causing serious harm to the progress of mental culture in this Presidency. He could not approve of the suggestion that the Arts College at Poona should be closed. He did not think that the people at present sufficiently appreciated the benefits of education so as to relieve Government of its burdens and responsibilities in this respect. The educational system as at present administered was one of practical neutrality, and it would be dangerous in the highest degree to depart from it. He did not think that any part of the expenditure incurred by Government on high education in the Presidency of Bombay was unnecessary. On the contrary he considered that the facilities for high education ought to be extended no less than for primary education, and so far from considering any portion of this expenditure unnecessary he was of opinion that it ought to be gradually increased so as to keep pace with the progress of primary and secondary education—until at least institutions of a high order were voluntarily established by the people themselves to take the place of the Government colleges. He had, however, no reason to hope that this would be the case for many years yet to come. Educated Mahomedans had the greatest possible difficulty in finding remunerative employment either under Government or otherwise. The reasons were obvious ; first because, little value was now-a-days attached to their accomplishments as Persian or Arabic scholars, and secondly because, although perfectly well educated in their own way they had not, in consequence of practical difficulties the same facilities for acquiring English education as their other more favoured fellow subjects, and thirdly, in consequence of political prejudices which had practically excluded them from all public service whatever. He knew several Mahomedan graduates of the University belonging to the most respectable families who were unable to get any employment although most strenuous efforts were made on their behalf by men of position and influence. He thought it was perfebly true that the attention of teachers and pupils was unduly directed the Entrance exsmination of the University and that the circumstance to a certain extent impaired the practical value of the education in secondary schools for the requirements of ordinary life. As a rule there was no system of schools inspection in Bombay, except in regard to Government or Aided schools. He would recommend inspection and supervision by an independent committee of competent and influential citizens. There were very few indigenous schools for girls in the Bombay Presidency. Amongst the Mahomedans, however, females belonging to respectable families were usually taught at least how to read if not how to write. There were some Karis or Mullas in the chief centres of Mahomedan population who taught the Koran and perhaps a little Hindustani and Persian to girls. Every Mahomedan of the higher order thought it his duty to teach his daughters how to read the Koran if nothing more ; and as a general rule women amongst the genuine Mahomedans were far more generally and far better educated than the women of other native communities in India. All the remarks which he had made on the subject of the education of Mahomedan boys applied more or less to the education of Mahomedan girls also. There were about 70 schools for Mahomedan girls in Bombay containing about 850 pupils. But very little more than reading the Koran was taught in these schools. So far as he was aware very little progress had been made by the Educational Department in instituting schools for girls. It was highly desirable that such schools should be established on a proper basis in Bombay at least. He did not think that mixed schools were desirable in the present state of native ideas and feelings. There was an insuperable prejudice in the minds of the native community against boys and girls mingling together in the schools. The chief defects of the present educational system were that it tended to produce scholars of one stereotyped kind : that it left little room for the development of different styles of education in different schools in India : that it taught a number of subjects which were of little practical utility ; and that it omited to teach other subjects of far greater practical importance. In his opiniod a strict interpretation of the principle of religious neutrality did not in any way require the withdrawal of the Government from the direct management of colleges and schools, provided only that Government itself did not in any way identify itself with any particular system of religion. It seemed to him that the withdrawal of Government in the manner suggested in this question would simply be fatal to the cause of education in India, as the whole management of such institutions would then practically devolve upon the Missionary bodies, and the people would be put to the alternative of either not receiving a liberal education at all or receiving it at the hands of persons whose primary object in this country was to detach the people from their religion. He did not consider it absolutely necessary for European professors to be employed in colleges educating up to the B. A. standard, for every subject, though he considered such a course highly desirable in regard to some subjects at least. Native gentlemen of exceedingly high qualifications could, without much difficulty, be found to teach some subjects, while for others European gentlemen would be the best. At present at least English Professors ought to be employed to teach English literature and history and the classical languages and perhaps mathematics and the natural sciences, while Native Professors might with advantage be employed to teach all branches of Oriental learning. The general tendency in the native community was to exaggerate rather than under-rate the value of European agency in giving instruction. European Professors might perhaps be dispensed with in course of time when the Universities had sent forth a sufficient number of able and competent Native scholars. He was convinced that the Mahomedans in the Bombay Presidency required exceptional treatment in the matter of English education. It was quite apparent that they had not participated in the general prosperity of the empire or in the diffusion of knowledge to anything like the same extent as the other classes of Her Majesty's subjects. The schools, the colleges, the liberal professions, the public services, were all almost exclusively filled from classes other than the Mahomedans. No one had ventured to suggest that as a body Mahomedans were wanting in ability, for wherever they had made their appearance they had shown themselves quite capable of holding their own. What then was the reason of the general depression amongst the Mahomedans. He was clearly of opinion that it was capable of being traced to the following causes :—(1). A feeling of pride for the glories of their past empire, and the consequent inability to reconcile themselves to the circumstances of the present. (2). Love and pride for the glorious literature of India, Arabia, and Persia and the Oriental arts and sciences to which they have been so long attached, and the consequent inability to appreciate the modern literature, arts, and sciences of Europe, or to bear the former being supplanted by the latter. (3). A vague feeling that European education is antagonistic to the traditions of Islam and leads to infidelity and atheism or to conversion to Christianity. (4). A feeling that the Government of the country takes no notice of their reduced position and does nothing to extricate them from it. (5). Failure or neglect or inability on the part of the educational authorities to provide anything like the same facilities for the education of Mahomedan youths as the other classes of Her Majesty's subjects. (6). Poverty which prevents them from availing themselves even of such schools as have been already established for the subject of Her Majesty in general. (7). A feeling prevailing amongst the trading classes that English education as given in Government schools is of little practical value, and that some of the subjects taught are useless in ordinary life, while others (in their opinion) of greater importance are neglected in Government schools. As to the remedies the first specified cause seemed to be beyond the power of the Government to remove. It would however, work its own cure in course of time as the Mahomedans must gradually be convinced that the only way to vindicate and to be worthy of the past was to make the most of the present opportunities, and that a policy of sullen indifference would not in the least ameliorate their condition but would on the contrary make their position worse and worse every day. The more thoughtful portion of the community were already convinced that while they had been wasting their time on useless regrets for the past, their Hindu and Parsi and Christian neighbours had been making rapid progress towards civilization and prosperity, and that it was now high time to wake up and make amends for time and opportunities so long thrown away. This was a task not so much for the Government or the Education Commission as for enlightened and influential Mahomedans themselves, who by holding public meetings, delivering lectures, writing in the press, establishing societies for the promotion of knowledge, &c., could alone convince their co-religionists of the fatal results of their present indifference. The Mussulmans ought to be gradually convinced that while the glories of their ancestors were achieved by the sword, and in the field, the prosperity of themselves and the glories of their posterity would depend entirely or almost entirely on the pen and the desk, and that it was high time for them to exchange the former for the latter. He rejoiced to think that this conviction was gradually forcing itself upon the Mahomedan community and that it had begun to bear some beneficial fruit already. As to the second cause there was great justification for it. The Mahomedans had every reason to be proud of their glorious literature and to cling to it with love and affection. They had no more right, however, to despise the literature of the West than Europeans had to despise the literature of the East. In each case this feeling of contempt was the direct offspring of ignorance. The two classes of literature were, moreover, by no means antagonistic to each other. Oriental learning could well go hand in hand with Western literature, and the true solution of the difficulty was to combine the two together and to make the Mahomedans feel that while they were acquiring English education they were not by any means compelled to give up their Persian and Arabic classics. This course had been adopted with wonderful success by the Madrasi, Anjuman-i-Islam at Bombay, and on a larger scale by the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Alligurh. The third cause was one which was not in the power of Government to remove. The feeling that English education was antagonistic to the traditions of Islam was however founded upon a gross misconception of facts and upon an utter ignorance of the true nature of all liberal education. In reality Western education was inimical to Islam at the utmost in the same degree and no more than it was to Christianity, Hinduism, and any other religion whatever on the face of the earth. Mahomedans had therefore no greater reason to avoid the European Arts, Sciences, and Literature than had Christians, Hindus, Parsees, and other communities. This feeling of dread was, however, so widely spread that it could only be eradicated by the examples and precepts of educated and influential Mahomedans themselves. Already there were signs of its gradually giving way, and he entertained little doubt that it would completely disappear in the course of a few years if the other causes which hinder Mahomedan education were removed. As to the fourth cause the complaint of the Mahomedan community though exaggerated was not altogether without foundation. He was far from attributing the whole blame to Government ; indeed he thought that the largest portion of it must fall upon the Mahomedans themselves. No one was more ready to admit than he was that the Mahomedan community could never have been reduced to their present wretched condition if it had not been to a great extent for their own indolence and bigotry. After however making all due allowance for these considerations he could not help thinking that the Mahomedans had hitherto been very hardly treated ; that until recently they had not received anything like the same consideration as the other classes of Her Majesty's subjects ; and that for some reason or other they have been practically excluded from a share in the administration of the country. These facts had naturally produced a feeling of despair in the minds of the community, and made them think that it was no use acquiring education or doing anything else as the Sirkar was not favourably disposed towards them, and that political justice was not to be had when they came into competition with more favoured communities. This was a most dangerous feeling and not the less so for being largely founded upon mistaken notions as to the policy or intentions of Government. It was a feeling however which it behoved Government to take into its most careful consideration and to try and remove if possible. That it could be removed to a very great extent no man who has studied the question could doubt for a moment. Why should not Mahomedan languages, for instance, be recognized by Government? Why should they be supplanted by others aad inferior dialects? Why should Mahomedan literature be practically excluded from schools and colleges? Why should not the claims of Mahomedans to State patronage be recognized in the same manner as the claims of the other communities? Let him give an example. There had been Hindu, Parsi, and European Sheriffs of Bombay, but not a single Mahomedan was it pretended that there was not a single gentleman amongst the Mussulmans fit to hold that sinecure office? Were Mahomedans much to blame if they consider this as a gross neglect of their community? As to the 5th cause. The matter seemed to him to be so clear that it would almost be a waste of time to discuss it at any length. It was enough to state that until the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay appealed directly to the Government and got a special grant of Rs. 500 a month for the purpose of establishing an institution for Mahomedan youths in Bombay there was not a single school in the whole of the Bombay Presidency where Hindustani-speaking Mussulman boys could learn English through the medium of their own mother-tongue. They had first to learn either Gujarathi or Marathi and then to attend one of the ordinary schools for Hindu or Parsi boys where English was taught through one of those languages. The Anjuman-i-Islam strongly appealed to the Director of Public Instruction to open a school suitable for Mahomedan boys where English education might be imparted through the medium of Hindustani which was the mother-tongue of the Mahomedans of India as a body, but to no purpose. The Educational Department could not be convinced that many Mahomedans remained ignorant because there were no suitable means provided to educate them. At last the Anjuman-i-Islam appealed direct to Government and succeeded in obtaining from them a grant oy Rs. 6,000 per annum for Mahomedan education onlay The Mahomedan population of the city of Bombay is about 160,000, and it was therefore not asking for more than justice to say that the expenditure on the education of Mussulmans should at least be in proportion to their numbers if not in proportion to their requirements. The ignorance of Mahomedans must lead to their poverty, and their poverty to discontent, and no thoughtful politicians would deny that the discontent of such a large community as the Mussalmans of India would be a grave source of danger to the State, and ought to be removed at all cost and without delay. The sixth cause was a very important one and must be carefully borne in mind when considering any scheme for the education of Mussulmans. Special provisions must be made for admitting poor but respectable boys to schools free of charge. So extreme was the poverty of the community as a whole, that although the fees at the Anjuman schools was little more than nominal, yet they had been obliged to admit a large number of boys free of charge. The seventh cause was one of general operation and applied to the other communities just as it did to the Mussulmans, though perhaps in a less degree. With regard to the Mahomedans, however, its operation was more obviously and extensively mischievous. The Mahomedan community might be roughly divided into the trading and the non-trading classes, the former consisting of Memons, Khojahs and Borahs, and the latter of Dekhanees, Konkanees, &c., and the descendants of the old noble and official classes, &c. Now the education imparted at Government schools was of a less practical character than that required by the mercantile classes. It was the right sort of education for those who wish to pursue their studies further—for candidates for the public service, or the liberal professions,—but it was not exactly the kind of education that the merchants themselves required. Good mercantile and technicals, schools, therefore, where real practicalknowledge was imparted seem to be great desiderata in India. He was afraid that in the present backward state of India the whole responsibility of educating the people must fall upon the State. The Government could not with any safety or without the certainty of prejudicing the cause of education withdraw from its present liberal policy of providing schools and colleges for the people. It would be impossible to rely upon any voluntary agencies. Such agencies would be very good auxiliaries and might supply any deficiences in the Government system of education, but it would be a fatal mistake on the part of the Government to rely exclusively upon them. Any High Schools or Colleges established by Missionary or other religious bodies would always be looked upon with grave suspicion by the people and a withdrawal of Government in their favour would lead to serious misapprehension in the mind of the people in regard to the general policy and intentions of Her Majesty's Government. This in itself would be a grave evil and a political blunder of the first magnitude. If the natives of India were henceforth to take a more active part in the administration of their own country, it followed that they must at least be fairly educated, and it was obvious that they could not be so educated without proper facilities being afforded to them. A clear responsibility rested upon the Government to provide not only primary education for the masses, and secondary education for the middle classes, but also high education for the future generations of those into whose hands the administration of the country must henceforth be more or less committed. It must be borne in mind that the persons who most appreciated the blessings conferred upon India by the British Government were the people who had received good education. It was to the educated natives of this country that the Government must look for moral support, and it was they alone who were on the one hand the interpreters to the masses at large of the feelings and intentions and policy of the Government, and on the other hand the exponents to Government of the sentiments, aspirations, thoughts and prejudices of the people. He was strongly of opinion that both the interests of the people and the interests of the State imperatively demanded the continuance of the present liberal policy of Government in regard to education in all its branches. His objections, to any change in the present policy of the Government might be summarised as follows :—(*a*) That it would lead to the education system practically passing into the hands of missionary or other similar bodies and thus shake the confidence of the people in the religious neutrality of the Government. (*b*) That it would raise grave suspicions in the minds of the educated classes of the natives of this country in regard to the policy and intention of the Government as to the moral, intellectual and material progress of the country. (*c*) That it would retard, if not completely stop, the progress of education in India, as there are at present at least no other agencies capable of taking the place of Government with anything like the same efficiency. (*d*) That the supply of educated natives would gradually fail, and it would become impossible for Government to give effect to its declared policy of conferring the blessing of self-government upon the people of this country.

In cross-examination by Mr. Lee-Warner, witness said he was not acquainted with the circumstances attending the decline of the Arabic College founded at Surat in 1809 by Mahomedan Borahs. He thought the head of the community got involved in debt. The college was for teaching Arabic, but only as a part of the general religious system. He thought the College could be revived on a partially secular basis, with a grant in aid. The monthly fees of the Anjuman-i-Islam amounted to about Rs. 100. The subscriptions nominally amounted to about Rs. 50,000, out of which only Rs. 40,000 were actually paid ; this being exclusive of the Government and Municipal grants, the latter of which had not yet been paid. The endowment funds might be raised if an application were made to the native Chiefs. Mental arithmetic had been introduced into the schools to some extent. The Anjuman intended to incorporate indigenous schools, and they intended to propose a special grant of one rupee for each boy sent up from them. He thought there should be a financial arrangement between the local district and municipal boards before ways and means of primary education were handed over to either ; so that any inequalities of distribution might be rectified. He was aware that a large proportion of Mahomedans spoke Marathi and Gujerati as their own vernacular, but those who spoke these languages were practically the illiterate classes.

Have you ever compared the percentage of Mahomedans under instruction with that of the Hindus? In Bombay last year there were 40 per cent. Mahomedans and 17·6 Hindus ; in the Northern Division, 9 per cent. Mahomedans and 7 per cent. Hindus ; in the Central Division 8·7 Mahomedans and 4·1 Hindus ; in the West-East Division, the same proportion ; in the Southern Division, the Mahomedans were still behind the Hindus ; while in Scinde the Mahomedans were entirely illiterate. If you confine these figures with the figures of the last census you will observe a higher improvement in the Mahomedan community.

Witness said he was glad to hear that there had been such very great progress made since the last census in regard to education among the Mahomedans. But in the Deccan College he found there were 133 students, and not a single Mahomedan, last year ; in the Elphinstone College there were 175 students, five of whom were Mahomedans ; and there was a similar disproportion in other colleges. He found that in the primary schools there were 2,75,000, of whom 33,568 were Mahomedans.

In reply to Mr. Telang the witness said he thought the managers of Mahomedan schools would give the registers required by the Education Department. He had never properly ascertained the difficulty experienced by the Mahomedan graduates whose cases he had cited, in respect of the inability of educated Mussulmans to obtain Government employment.

In reply to Mr. Jacob, witness said he was aware that there were a number of schools in the Presidency where only Hindustani was taught, but these schools were not such as Mahomedans required. He admitted that in proportion to the population there were nearly as many Mahomedan as Hindu children in the primary schools of the Presidency (including native states, except Baroda). He was aware that early in 1881 two special Mahomedan deputy inspectors were appointed to supervise Hindustani schools ; this was brought about by the exertions of the Anjuman-i-Islam. He did not know that there were special Persian and Arabic teachers in the training colleges, or that the conditions of entrance were easier in the case of a Mahomedan than in that of Hindu students. Although in several districts Local Fund Committees might have reduced fees even to the extent of 50 per cent. for Mahomedan pupils, and although the free students in some cases amounted to 40 per cent., he did not think sufficient allowance had been made. The Arabic and Persian taught at the colleges and schools were considered by educated Mahomedans as extremely elementary. He certainly maintained that the University Standard was too low for Mahomedans, and did not touch that class. He was not aware until that moment that there were Anglo-Hindustani schools in several places in the Presidency. The Mahomedans freely sent their daughters to mosque schools, but the boys were taught separately from the girls.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee said he had opportunities of forming an opinion on the subject of education in India during his connection with the Government Educational Department up to 1845 and with the Parsi Girls' School Association and other Educational Institutions from 1858 to the present time. For some time he acted as a member of the Bombay Female Normal School committee appointed by Government and also as a member of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Town Council of Bombay to visit the Primary Schools supported and maintained partly by the Municipal Corporation and partly by Government, and Honorary Secretary to the Parsi Girls' School Association of Bombay. His experience has been gained exclusively in the Bombay Presidency. He thought that in Bombay the system of primary education had with no able exceptions, been placed on a sound basis and was capable of development up to the requirements of the community. The improvements which he ventured to suggest in the system of administrations and course of instruction were the following :—(*a.*) Readiness and rapidity of calculation, proficiency in mental arithmetic and native method of book-keeping and accounts, subjects to which great attention had been paid in the indigenous schools, but they had been displaced by the course of instruction prescribed in Government schools and imparted from text books which were not quite adapted to the capacity of the pupils. (*b*). The introduction of a systematic course of instruction in the principles of morality and ethics. He was of opinion that this was a great desideratum which, if supplied, would be attended with benefical results.—(*c*). The impartment of technical education for qualifying the people for acquiring the practice of useful trades, industrial arts and professions. He was sorry to learn that this important question did not come within the scope of the enquiries entrusted to the Commission. (*d.*) The necessity of establishing normal schools in Bombay for qualifying and training male and female teachers in English and in the vernacular languages. (*e*). The existing number of primary schools for boys and girls being utterly inadequate it was necessary for Government to make a larger grant. According to the recent census there were 140,250 children of school-going age (between 6 and 15 years) in the Town and Island of Bombay, of whom 31,417 only were under instruction and 108,833 children were not under instruction. Of the latter 11,405 were just able to read and write, whilst 97,428 were totally illiterate. The ratio of persons under instruction to the entire population was 1·54 per cent. The inadequacy of the expenditure would appear most glaring if contrasted with the large sum, Rs. 2,19,98,630, granted by Parliament in April last for primary education and for the expenses of the Education Department in England and Wales. In the absence of extensive efforts by Government to make adequate provision for primary education he thought it was necessry to turn the existing indigenous schools to good account, and to use every endeavour to encourage, extend, and improve them. With this view he would suggest to the Commission to recommend the Department to modify and relax the rules for giving grants-in-aid to indigenous schools so as to remove the difficulties and place it within the means of the conductors to avail themselves of the assistance of the State. There was scarcely any home instruction in the Presidency, because the mothers were for the most part uneducated and the male parents were too much engaged in their work and calling to spare any time or attention to the education of their children. Parents, who could afford the means in some cases, employed private teachers out of school hours to give instruction to their children at home in the morning or evening to assist the progress of the latter at school. Instances of children being educated at home were rare. Government could not, he thought, depend on private effort, aided or unaided, for the supply of elementary instruction in rural or other districts in the mofussil, unless they relied on the schools that were established by Christian Missionaries with the avowed object of converting the Natives. Funds assigned for primary education in the rural districts could, be advantageously administered by District Committees or Local Boards, subject to such rules and limitations as it might be deemed necessary to prescribe. Primary schools should be entrusted to properly constituted School Boards or Municipal Committees for support and management in large towns and cities if such Committees possessed surplus funds adequate for the purpose. With some exceptions their resources were so in-adequate that after spending their funds on the primary and legitimate objects of conservancy and sanction they could spare very little money for promotion of primary education ; but in any case they should not be compelled to have recourse to additional taxation, which might press heavily on the people. Primary education was a fair charge on the general revenues of the country. To make the primary schools popular and attractive, he would recommend that, in addition to other subjects, much attention should be paid to mental arithmetic, composition, epistolary and mercantile correspondence, moral duties, adages and maxims. Native book-keeping and accounts and lessons on objects, also instruction in trades and industrial arts. The number of primary schools could be increased by Government opening new schools in suitable localities and giving grants-in-aid and scholarships and by enlisting the sympathies and inviting the co-operation of influential and enlightened Natives. He did not know of any cases in which Government institutions of the higher order might be closed or transferred to private bodies, without injury to education or to interests which it was the duty of Government to protect. The time for carrying out this suggestion had not arrived. If the Government or any local authority having control of public money were to announce its determination to withdraw, after a given term of years, from the maintenance of any higher educational institution, the probablity was that it would be impossible to stimulate private effort to secure the maintenance of such institution on a private footing. He ventured to recommend that Government should be asked to revert to the original policy of withholding grants-in-aid from all schools conducted with the objects of propagating Christianity or any other religion. He regreted to learn that the grants-in-aid allowed to several large and well conducted educational institutions, namely the Fort High School, the Chandvnvadi High School of Bombay and Baba Gokiey's School at Poona, had all been totally withheld since the year 1877-78 on grounds which, from the correspondence that had taken place, appeared to be scarcely justifiable. The reason assigned by the Director of Public Instruction was that "the receipts of the institutions in question, independent of Government aid, are sufficient to maintain them in an efficient state and also to yield an income to the proprietors." On referring to paragraph 53 of the Government Despatch of 1854, the Commission would find that no such instruction is laid down for awarding grants-in-aid. The consequence of discontinuing the Government grant from Baba Gokhley's School at Poona was fatal to its existence. This seminary had competed successfully with the Government High School for several years. Grant-in-aid had been withheld for several years from the Poona Native Institution, a seminary ably conducted by Mr. Vaman Prabhakar Bhave, which had educated and passed several youths in the Matriculation and public service examinations every year. Although three successive Educational Inspectors, who examined the school, reported favorably regarding the efficiency and successful management of the institution, yet aid was refused on the ground that there were "no funds for any private High School in Poona." Having himself been educated under the Government system and having come in contact with a great many alumni of the Government Colleges in the Presidency, he was in a position to deny the allegation of an atheistic and immoral tendency. He was not aware of any of the Professors inculcating the doctrine of atheism in any of the colleges in this Presidency. A high moral tone pervaded the text-books and permeated the course of instruction imparted in Government Colleges and Schools. He could not understand the principle on which Missionary Societies accept pecuniary aids from Imperial and Provincial revenues raised from taxes contributed by the Natives for the general purposes of Government and not for proselytism. All classes of the people, with the exception of Mahomedans of the non-commercial class, availed

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themselves of Government and aided Schools and Colleges for the education of their children. He did not think the complaint was well founded that the wealthy classes did not pay enough for education. The rate of fees payable for higher education had been greatly enhanced, so that it pressed heavily on the middle and poorer classes of the people. It amounted to Rs. 10 per month. He would therefore recommend a reduction in the rate so as to place higher education within the reach of classes who are desirous of availing themselves of the advantage. In his opinion it is possible for a Non-Government institution of the higher order to become influencial and stable when in direct competition with a similar Government institution. The conditions under which it might become so are good management and adequate resources and support. He was not aware of the cause of higher education in the Bombay Presidency being injured by any unhealthy competition. Educated Natives in this presidency had considerable difficulty in finding remunerative employment. If a vacancy occurred in a public or private office some fifty or a hundred applications were received from candidates seeking employment. He was of opinion that Government should utilise the large expenditure incurred in connection with high education by holding out sufficient inducements to the Under-Graduates and Graduates of the University for admission into the Public Service by open competiton instead of favouritism. With this object, he would recommend that two standards of qualifications should be prescribed, one for the lower grade and another for the higher grade of the Public service and periodical examinations should be held of candidates for employment in the public service, and the following, amongst other appointments, should be conferred on the successful candidates :—1. Head Clerks, Shirastedars and Nazirs in the District Courts; 2. Assistants, Head Clerks, Chitnis, Dafterdars, Accountants, Mamlatdars, Deputy Accountants, Head Karkuns, and Shirastedars to the Revenue Commissioners, Collectors, and Magistrates and Assistant Collectors and Magistrates; 3. Uncovenanted Assistants and Head Clerks to Secretaries to Government, Collectors of Customs and Excise, and Political Agents; 4. Deputy Collectors and Magistrates; 5. Overseers and Assistant Engineers, P. W. D; 6. Deputy Educational Inspectors, Masters of High Schools, Training Colleges, Normal Schools, and Anglo-Vernacular Schools and other officers of the Educational Department; 7. Translators; 8. Inspectors of Registration and Stamps; 9. Telegraph Officers; 10. Forest Officers; and 11. Superintendents and Inspectors of Post offices and Postmasters. He thought there was some truth in the statement that the attention of teachers and pupils is unduly directed to the Entrance Examination of the University; but this could not be avoided, although this circumstance to some extent impaired the value of the education imparted in secondary schools for the requirements of ordinary life. He did not think that the number of pupils in secondary schools who present themselves for the University Entrance Examination in this Presidency is unduly large when compared with the requirements of the country. He was not aware of Municipal support being extended in this Presidency to Missionary Schools. The system of school inspection pursued in the Bombay Presidency was that prescribed by the Government Educational Department. He would suggest one improvement as being particularly necessary. Much of the time of the Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors is, according to the present system, taken up with voluminous official correspondence, of which they ought to be relieved so as to enable them to devote more time and attention to their legitimate duties. He could not suggest any method of securing efficient voluntary agency in the work of inspection and examination, unless such of the Professors of Government Colleges, Masters of Government and private schools and the Graduates of the University can be induced to undertake the task as a labour of love. In a complete scheme of education for India, in his opinion, higher and middle class as well as primary education could be most effectually undertaken and conducted by the State, aided by private Local Board and Municipal agency and public bodies and Associations. He thought that the withdrawal of Government to a large extent from the direct management of schools or colleges would produce disastrous consequences and check the spread of education. He apprehended that the standard of instruction in institutions of that class would deteriorate. It would be therefore impolitic for Government to withdraw from the direct management of educational institutions in this country until education has taken a deep root and has made a great progress throughout British India. Sufficient steps are not taken for promoting the physical well-being of students in the Schools or Colleges in this Presidency. He would strongly recommend that all the large schools and colleges be provided with the necessary means and appliances of physical education, viz., :—gymnasia and play grounds, and that prizes should be awarded for athletic sports and cricket matches, riding, fencing, and other exercises. In the city of Bombay in the Fort and on the Esplanade, there are several large schools; such as the Elphinstone High School, the Anglo-Vernacular Schools, the Proprietary, the Fort High and the Chandunvadi High Schools, without any gymnasia or play-grounds. He would recommend that Government should provide two or three large gymnasia and play-grounds on the Esplanade for the large number of students, about 3,000, attending these seminaries, and should give liberal grants to all private gymnasia, play-grounds, and libraries that are not self-supporting.

Owing to the seclusion of females, there is scarcely any indigenous instruction for girls in this Presidency. Very little progress has been made by the Department in instituting schools for girls in this Presidency compared with what has been done in the Bengal Presidency and the North-Western Provinces. In the City of Bombay Government had not opened a single female school up to the year 1873. In that year an enlightened Parsee gentleman who has recently given a permanent endowment of Rs. 50,000 for providing a suitable building for the Fort School belonging to the Parsee Girls' School Association, having offered to pay half the expenses, Government were induced to open a female school in this city. In 1878 the Municipal Corporation having given an increased grant to be appropriated to female schools four small schools have since been opened by Government. These schools are small and, with one exception, are not situated in good houses nor conducted by competent female teachers. It was necessary greatly to improve their status and management and the character of the instruction imparted therein. Government should spend a much larger sum than the amount now appropriated to female schools. They should employ better-paid and competent female teachers and introduce improvements in the studies. Less time and attention should be devoted to geography, history, arithmetic, and grammar and more to domestic economy, house management, singing, knitting, needle-work, embroidery, cookery, and other arts adapted to females. They should also establish more vernacular female schools throughout the Presidency and in this great city, and open at least two good English schools for Native girls to meet the growing wants of the metropolis in regard to primary education. The best method of providing qualified female teachers for girls was to train them under a competent tutoress or superintendent in a Female Normal School or College. The grants-in-aid to girls' schools were larger in amount and given on less onerous terms than those to boys's schools and rightly so. The distinction was sufficiently marked because it was necessary to hold out sufficient encouragement to such institutions. In the promotion of female education no share that he was aware of, had been taken by European ladies in Bombay. This was much to be regretted. To supply this desideratum to some extent, he suggested the advisability of getting out from England duly qualified trained school-mistresses. The only part of the expenditure incurred by the Government on high education that he considered unnecessary was the high cost of direction and inspection. This expense, amounting to more than Rs. 2,20,000 per annum, is susceptible of retrenchments. It was not so high in Bengal and Madras. The Universities in these Presidencies were self-supporting, whilst our University costs the State Rs. 32,000 per annum. Economy might be practised with considerable advantage by reducing the salaries of several highly paid principals and graded Professors, and by employing qualified Natives on reduced salaries in the colleges. Large grants which had been made by Government towards the construction of ornamental or high edifices in Bombay were unnecessary and were, moreover, in contravention of orders issued by superior authorities. He did not think there was any foundation for the statement that officers of the Educational Department take too exclusive an interest in higher education. Beneficial results would certainly be obtained by introducing into the department more men and females of practical training in the art of teaching and school management. The system of pupil-teachers or moniters was not in force in this Presidency. He would certainly recommend a trial of the system under favourable auspices. The demand for high education in this Presidency has not reached such a stage as to make the profession of teaching generally a profitable one. In the Presidency town and in some large cities schools have been opened by men of good position as a means of maintaining themselves. But such cases are exceptional. To all classes of educational institutions the system of assigned grants according to the results of periodical examinations should be applied. The chief conditions for making this system equitable and useful would be strict, impartial and vigilant inspection. He thought the system of assigning grants in aid of the salaries by certificated teachers could be applied to all classes of institutions? A strict interpretation of the principle of religious neutrality did not require the withdrawal of the Government from the direct management of colleges and Schools, but it required the withdrawal of grants from missionary Schools in which religious education for converting the students to Christianity formed the chief object. He did not think it necessary that all the Professors to be employed in Colleges educating up to the B. A. standard should by European. He would recommend a mixture of European and Native Professors. The circumstances of a particular class of the population in this Presidency (e. g. Mahomendans) are such as to require exceptional treatment in the matter of education. These circumstances are due to apathy and religious prejudices. In Bombay the Anjuman-Islam, which has been recently established, has adopned measures to provide for the education of Mahomedans. Government would no be justified in withdrawing from any existing Schools or College, in places where any class of the population objects to attend the only alternative institution on the ground of its primary object being religious instructions or proselytism. Schools and Colleges under Native management, if properly conducted, could compete successsully with corresponding institutions under European management.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lee Warner,

Q.—I want to know if you consider that it would be practicable to convene the representatives of all religious and prepare a general moral text-book.

A.—I see no difficulty in the proposal. The moral conduct of boys in the larger school is not bad, but I advocate the systematic teaching of morality in Government schools.

Q.—You state that giving missionary schools grants-in-did for secular results has "produced widespread dissatisfaction among the natives of this presidency." Where are the evidences of this dissatisfaction? Are the mission schools empty?

A.—The mission schools are not empty because the needy classes are bribed by considerations of economy to attend them. The proselytising intention of missionary schools is notorious. If trained teachers are available, local boards should be compelled to appoint them in preference to untrained men. I am aware that half the men employed are trained men; but in Bombay there is a difficulty in getting trained masters. I state that the withdrawal of grants-in-aid from certain schools was "unjustifiable" in this connection, the Seeretary of State's despatch, dated March 31, 1868, has escaped my attention. But that despatch has apparently not been sent to Madras, nor acted upon. I argue from practical results as shown by the awards when I state that the grants-in-aid for colleges are adequate.

By Mr. Jacomb.—I would maintain that the indigenous school system of teaching mental arithmetic and accounts should be more closely and more extensively followed than at present.

You recommend that a text-book committee should be appointed to examine and report on the school books now in use. Are you aware that a text-book committee of this nature has been at work in every educational district for several years past? I am not aware of their work. In fact, I have mentioned the matter to several officers, and I never learnt from them that such a committee was at work.

You recommend that the Government should provide play-grounds on the Esplanade for the pupils of the schools adjacent to it. But is not the parade ground daily used by the boys as a play-ground? It is used for cricket only and not for gymnastics. The large public gymnasium close to the Elphinstone school is not a good one, and the Department ought to provide its own in the school premises for the benefit of the Elphinstone and other schools in the Fort.

By Mr. Telang.—I do not think that the Bombay Municipality's financial position is such as to enable it to take charge of so large and so expensive an establishment as the Elphinstone College. The students of our colleges belong mostly to the middle and poorer classes.

The Rev. Father Rive, S. J., was also examined. We hold over a report of his evidence for a day.

THE WYNAAD GOLD MINING COMPANY.

THE annual meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the company' registered office, 8, Churchlane, to receive the directors' report and audited balance-sheet for the period ending 31st July, 1882, to elect directors, and appoint auditors. In the absence of Major Strutt, chairman of the board of directors, Mr. Raghunath N. Khote was called to the chair.

The report of the directors was taken as read. We make the following extracts :—

The last Report was dated 30th April, 1882, in which it was stated that the directors were about to make the opinion of Mr. Thos. Lang, a Mining Engineer of great experience, as regards the future operations of the Company Mr. Lang proceeded to the Company's property on the 6th May last, remained there for several days, during which time he made a most careful examination of the numerous out crops of reefs and inspected the works which had been carried out up to date. On the 17th June last Mr. Lang sent the Directors a most exhaustive Report, in which he strongly urged the Company to continue its operations at several points, while at other places he recommended the work to be abandoned. Since Mr. Laing visited the estate, every effort has been made to push on the mining operations recommended by him, but during the month of June, July, and August very little work could be done owing to the heavy rains. The weather has now improved, and as will be seen from Mr. Yonge's Report, which is attached, considerable progress is now being made to prove the reefs at the various points referred to by Mr. Lang. Meanwhile the working expenses have been reduced to the lowest possible point. If, however, after three or four month's further prospecting no reefs are discovered which are likely to repay the cest of crushing, the Directors will recommend the Shareholders to suspend all further mining operations. The greatest economy has been observed in carrying out the prospecting works recommended by Mr. Thomas Lang. The staff of European miners has been almost entirely dispensed with, and with the assistance of the secretaries and agents, who, as already explained, have agreed to forego their annual remuneration a reduction of about Rs.2,500 per month has been effected in the mining expenses. As shown in the accompanying balance sheet for the period ending 31st July last, the cash balance on that date amounted to Rs. 11,489. This amount has since been increased to Rs. 18,500. The money spent on coffeec cultivation since February last, amounting to Rs. 11,000, will also, it is hoped, shortly be recovered, as the coffee will be ready to be picked in November. The amount still to come in on account of calls now stands at about Rs. 52,000. Last years' coffee crop produced a profit to the company of Rs. 2,207, but owing to scarcity of rain at the season of this year when the trees were in flower, the crop will not, it is expected, exceed fifteen tons. This yield will, however, it is hoped, cover the cultivation expenses. The balance of the purchase-money, amounting to about Rs. 21,000, has yet to be paid to the vendors of the Estate, as soon as they are in a position to complete the conveyance. The directors regret to report the loss of a valued colleague by the death of Mr. H. R. Cormack.

The chairman proposed, seconded by Mr. Tullokchund Manekchund, that the directors' report and the audited balance-sheet for the period ending 31st July, 1882, be adopted and confirmed.

Mr. J. Macfarlane put a few questions with reference to the purchase of the property and the land under cultivation, which were answered by the secretaries. Rs. 21,000 had yet to be paid, and the balance was in the hands of the solicitors. The expenses were about Rs. 14,000 a year; and the land under cultivation was some 200 acres.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. Trimbuk Ramchunder asked if shareholders who had not paid the calls could vote at the meeting.

The chairman said they were not entitled to vote.

The other resolutions were passed unanimously. The appointment of Major C. H. Struth as a director in place of Mr. H. R. Cormack, deceased, and of Mr. Tullokchund Manekchund in the place of Mr. Reginald Gilbert, resigned, was confirmed; and the same gentlemen, as they had to retire by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messes. N. S. Symons and M. R. de Quadros were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each for the ensuing year. The proceedings teminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE MAHIM FORESHORE.

A MEETING of Mahomedans was held on Wednesday at the Zakrias' Mosque to consider the condition of the Mahim foreshore. The meeting was convened by the Anjuman-i-Alibab. There were some 200 Mahomedans present :—

The Secretary recapitulated the Anjuman-i-Ahbab's correspondence with the local Government regarding the encroachment of the sea at Mahim. He also gave a brief history of the celebrated saint in whose honour the annual fair is now being held at Mahim. The meeting seemed to be highly satisfied with the efforts of the Anjuman in the matter. Rosewater was then distributed, and the meeting dissolved after being thanked by the Secretary for their attendance.

The purport of the following Government Resolution was laid before the meeting :—

ENCROACHMENTS OF THE SEA ON MAHIM FORESHORE

No. 471 C. W.—1127 of 1882.

Public Works Department,
Bombay Castle, 24th June, 1882.

Joint letter from the Collector of Bombay, and the Executive Engineer, Presidency, No. 2566 A, dated 14th June, 1882.

In compliance with Government Resolution No. 352, C. W.—861, dated 17th May, 1882, submits a preliminary report on the general state of the foreshore of Mahim Bay, and the encroachment of the sea thereon, as follows :—

"2. A survey has been made of the actual line of foreshore, as it exists at the present time, with a view to observation during and after the monsoon of 1882, but the undersigned are of opinion that this line of foreshore is certain to recede, and that further encroachments of the sea will gain on the land, to what extent it is impossible to say. They, therefore, think that there should be no further delay in protecting the existing foreshore, by sea wall, groynes, or other engineering works.

"3. On referring to old maps and surveys it would appear that the sea has been gaining on the foreshore for a considerable number of years. The surveys of 1865 record "Former Boundary washed away by the sea," and apparently with the knowledge of this fact, and the yearly visible decrease of the foreshore no action appears to have been taken by those concerned in its preservation.

"4. The contrary seems to have taken place, for the landholders pay to the Collector taxes on their original holdings which have long since sunk into the seashore, and no longer exists. If this payment has been continued with a view to reclamation, their hopes will never be realized, as it would be almost impracticable, now to reclaim the land, but simply to protect the existing boundry from further trespass.

"5. We think that the Government Law officers should be consulted, whether the parts of the original buildings, which are now beyond the existing limits of foreshore have not lapsed to the Crown, irrespective of the payments of the rent above alluded to.

"6. It might be as well here to state the alleged cause of encroachment of the sea in Mahim Bay. On inquiry from some of the old fishermen, and residents on the shore, they said that, since the water was "bounded up" by the causeway and other reclamations, the shore began to be washed away.

"7. The Jamsetjee causeway was built about 1843 45, and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway causeways have been constructed [illegible] Sion causeway during the last [illegible] the causeway of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway had two openings for the waterway; it now has only one.

"8. The portion of the foreshore [illegible] is subject to the greatest damage is that in Upper Mahim, from Mahim Fort to the old Tannery. That [illegible] to the west, and is [illegible] damage to property, which might occur with a spring tide and westerly gale.

"9. The Government are responsible only for the protection of the Fort; they do not possess any land abutting on the foreshore along the whole length of the bay.

"10. Some protection should at once be made on the foreshore in front of the Fort, as the walls show appearance of being undermined.

"11. Should the Government take the initiative in protecting their own property, possibly they can legally demand others to take steps to prevent their property from being endangered. This might, however, be referred to the Government Law officers for opinion.

"12. The same rule would apply to those landowners, who are now building seawalls, driving piles, and making breakwaters in the sea front of their own premises, between the Mahim Fort and the Tannery. To wit, a substantial buttress seawall in front of the compounds occupied by Mr. Nicholl, of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, Mr. Dinshaw Shapoorjee, Mr. Mackenzie, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway; also some wooden piles and stones in front of bungalows occupied by Mr. Jehangeer Hormusjee, Mr. Newajee Bora, &c., and lastly a substantial reclamation at the soap works near Worlee.

"13. Thus far certain individuals are protecting their property this season, and it remains to be seen with what result; if, however the intermediate spaces are uncared for, the sea will soon make an inroad and breach these seawalls, barriers, &c., from the reverse.

"14. Unity of action is essential in protecting this land from future damage.

"15. The committee of the Scottish Orphanage should be made aware (if they are not already) of the proximity of the danger in front of their building.

"16. We consider that the removal of sand from any part of the bay should be strictly prohibited, and the private individual, Mr. Cassinath Dewjee, restrained by law from doing so, as we consider he is damaging his neighbours' property thereby. This however, the undersigned would rather leave to the opinion of the Government Law officers.

"17. Referring to the petition from the members from the Anjumani Ahbab and other Mahomedan inhabitants, they should be asked to what extent they will assist in the protection of their shrine, and the same should be asked from all holders of land abutting on the seashore; we consider this necessary for the general impression along the coast is that Government should build a seawall for their protection, an opinion in which we do not concur.

"18. Sooner or later, however, the roads called "Customs-road" and "Mahim Bazaar road" will be attacked by the sea; it is therefore a consideration whether Government will ignore the existence of the land between the road and the sea, if the inhabitants do not subscribe, and at once commence to make a good wide road, protected on the sea front by a wall, &c., in anticipation of the future inroad by the sea.

"19. It is important that combined action should be at once taken, so that work may be commenced after the monsoon.

"20. We think that for the protection of the foreshore mentioned in para 8, funds to the extent, say of two lakhs of rupees, should be forthcoming from the following sources, for the reasons assigned.

"I.—Government—Protection of their own property and a general aid for the improvement of Public Works.

"II.—Port Trust—Possessing foreshore up to a certain level, and reclamation between Mahim Fort and Jamsetjee causeway.

"III.—Municipality—Their traffic and roads endangered, and decrease of rates owing to destruction of buildings.

"IV.—Jamsetjee causeway, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway causeway, Great Indian Peninsula Railway causeway, Sion causeway. Alleged bunding up creek, and heading back the sea and tides in Mahim Bay. These latter have the option of increasing the waterway by additional openings, bridges, &c.

"V.—The Mahomedans who do not wish their shrine to be swallowed up by the sea.

VI.—All the owners and occupiers of land between the existing line of foreshore and the sea face of the main road as far south along the bay as necessary.

Resolution.—The solicitor to Government should be desired to report on the points raised in the joint report, and to advise how far the several parties concerned can be legally compelled to co-operate in arresting further encroachment.

2. The Superintending Engineer Northern Division should report on the engineering works that may be necessary for the protection of the existing foreshore; and as a preliminary measure, he should consider the property of drwing diagonal rows of piles to break the force of the sea at the points chiefly threatened.

W. A. BAKER, Colonel, R. E.,
Under-Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following are the Bombay Presidency District Season Reports for the week ending 25th instant are published for general information :—

Karáchi.—River at Kotri on 23rd, 8 feet 10 inches against 8 feet on corresponding date last year. Fever increasing, prevalent in all talukas. Harvesting of crops in progress. Wheat, red rice and bajri in Karachi 25, 36 and 40, Sehwan 82, 48 and 56, Ghorabari 20, 44 and 44, and Sujawal 24, 48 and 52 pounds per rupee respectively.

Shikarpur.—Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops continue. Cattle-disease in four talukas. Fever and cough prevailing throughout the district. Rice, wheat and jowari in Shikarpur 26, 26 and 68, Sukkur 24, 30 and 58, and Larkhana 22, 30 and 58 pounds per rupee.

Hyderabad.—Kharif reaping nearly over; rabi operations in progress. Small-pox still continues in Hyderabad; fever in ten talukas. Cattle-disease in Mohbat Dero. Wheat 26, jowari 48, bajri 47, rice red 32, and rice white 22 pounds per rupee.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif being reaped; rabi sowings continue. Fever prevails throughout district. Wheat 28, bajri 56, jowari 80, and rice 23 pounds per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—Reaping of rice, bajri and jowari continues; other crops doing well. Fever in Dholka, Viramgam, Ghoga, Parantij, and Daskroi. Cattle-disease in Sanand. Wheat, 28 and bajri 32 pounds.

Panch Mahals.—Fever still prevalent. Mornings cool. Sowing of peas, gram and rapeseeds progressing. Wheat 30, bajri 37 and maize 69 pounds.

Kaira.—Reaping of bajri, kodra and rice in progress throughout the district; sowing of rabi crops commenced in some talukas. Fever in Kapadvanj and Thasra talukas; cholera in Mehmadabad taluka, 2 cases. Wheat 32, bajri 34 and rice 31 pounds.

Broach—Bajri 32, jowari 36 and rice 28 pounds. Standing crops good. Fever throughout district. Cattle healthy.

Surat.—Kharif harvest progressing. Jowari 38 and nagli 57 pounds.

Khandesh.—Kharif harvesting and rabi sowing in progress. Locusts disappearing. Bajri 32¼.

Nasik.—Locusts on the move westward, all talukas now affected; bajri being cut hurriedly in consequence; rabi sowing save in few places retarded from fear of locusts. Cholera in 1 village. Bajri 31, wheat 22, and rice 27.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 19th, 20th, 22nd, and 23rd, nil on all other days. Vapour in air normal. Wind normal.

Thana.—Crops good; kharif being reaped. Second sort rice 28 pounds. Locusts in taluka Vada. Fever in ten and small-pox in three talukas.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 23rd instant). Small-pox in Alibag; fever and measles in Pen; slight cholera in Mangaon. Cattle-disease in Pen, Mangaon, and Mahad talukas. Crops good. Rice second sort 32 pounds and 32 tolas and tur dal second sort 22 pounds and 33 tolas per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Late crops being harvested; slight damage by insects reported by Mamlatdars of Sangameshvar, Chiplun, Khed and Dapoli. Fever in four and cattle-disease in six talukas. Prices unchanged.

Poona.—Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops progressing; damage by locusts continues, but is not serious. Fifteen cholera cases in Sirur taluka, 5 deaths. Bajri 48 and jowari 61 pounds; in Poona bajri 43 and jowari 52.

Ahmednagar.—Reaping of bajri in progress in all talukas; sowing of rabi commenced throughout the district except Akola and Koparagaon. Locusts have now appeared in all the talukas except Jamkhed, the latest affected being Karjat and Shevgaon. Cattle-disease in Jamkhed; cholera has almost disappeared from the district. Bajri maximum 66 pounds in Jamkhed, minimum 42 in Kopargaon; jowari maximum 102 in Jamkhed, minimum 51 in Kopargaon.

Sholapur.—Rain 2 cents, total 39·08; more rain wanted. Rabi crops in good condition. Cholera in 1 village of Sholapur taluka, 4 cases, 3 deaths. Bajri 62 pounds 9 tolas and jowari 85 pounds.

Satara.—No rain. Kharif being reaped: garden crops thriving. Slight cattle-disease in two talukas. Locusts in Way, Satara and Javli, measurers for the their destruction taken. Cholera in three talukas. cases 25, deaths 12. Bajri 54-31 and jowari 61-15.

Kaladgi.—Rain maximum at Bagevadi 1·5, scanty in Bijapur 3 cents. Except bajri, kharif crops suffering from blight in Indi, good and ripening elsewhere; bajri harvest commenced; rabi sowing progressing. Slight cholera in Bijapur and Badami. Jowari 102 and bajri 81 pounds.

Belgaum.—Slight rain in four talukas. Crops generally doing well; rabi sowing in progress. Three deaths from cholera in Athni taluka. Jowari 71 and bajri 68 pounds.

Dharwar.—Rain at all stations except Bankapur and Hangal, maximum Hubli 1·34. Rice and cotton crops good; jowari moderate owing to excessive moisture; sowing of late crops in progress in Navalgund and Gadag taluka. Cattle-disease in two talukas. Public health good. Prices of food grains as before.

Kanara.—Rain at Karwar 81 cents, total 108·13; Kumta 25 cents, Sirsi 40 and Haliyál 1·80. Harvesting rice around Kárwár completed, continues on coast, commenced above ghat. Small-pox 1 death in Sirsi; fever in two talukas. Rice common at Karwar 11, in district average 13⅓ seers. Weather cloudy and hot.

Rajkot.—Weather cooler. General health fair. Cholera continues in Navanagar, Dhrol, and reappeared but slightly in Gondal; fever in Navanagar, Dhrol, Gondal and Rajkot. Bajri 26 and jowari 32 pounds.

Wadhwan.—Fever abating. Harvesting in progress. Flight of locusts seen at Chuda village Vejalka. Cotton good; wheat and gram sowing began. Bajri 29 and jowari 32 pounds.

Baroda.—Harvesting of kharif in progress except in Amreli where it has not commenced; land being prepared for rabi. Public health good. Cattle-disease in parts of Kadi divison. Bajri 34 and rice common 25¾ pounds.

General Remarks.—Slight rain in the Southern Maratha Country districts; weather fair elsewhere. Harvesting of kharif and sowing of rabi in general progress. Locusts continue in Nasik and Ahmednagar, are disappearing from Khandesh and appeal ring in parts of Poona and Sata. Fever and cattle-disease in many districts; slight cholera in some.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, October 20.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Col. C. Jameson, S. C., Comdt., 25th Regt. N. L. I.

The undermentioned officers having completed twenty-six year's service, to be Lieut.-Cols. from the date specified, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Staff Corps.—Majors T. Trueman, and J. Jopp, 20th Oct. 1882.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the B. S. C., with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt. Hon'ble the Secy. of State for India :—

Lieut. W. F. Cahusac, from the Royal Irish Fusiliars, Offg. Wing Officer, 24th Regt. N. I.—4th July 1881.

The following promotions in the Ord. Dept. are ordered, from the 16th Sept. in succession to Hony. Capt. and Depy. Comy. C. McMillan, and Hony. Lieut. and Asst, Comsy. E. McKenzie :—

Hony. Lieut. and Asst. Comsy. John Bingham to be Depy. Comsy.

Hony. Lieut. and Depy. Asst. Comsy. J. Lucas (Supnmry. Supdt., Office of Exmr. of Ord. Accts.) to be Asst. Comsy.

Depy. Asst. Comsy. (Actg. Asst. Comsy.) John Burchell to be Asst. Comsy.

Condr. (Actg. Depy. Asst. Comsy.) M. Hanley to be Asst. Comsy.

Condr. Js. Hamilton to be Depy. Asst. Comsy.

Sub-Condr. (Actg. Condr.) W. Norry to be Condr.

Condr. A. Heapy (Supnmry.) to be absorbed and brought on the effective strength as Condr.

Serjt. G. B. (Supnmry) Millman, Gun Powder Factory) to be Sub-Condr.

Store Serjt. W. E. Perkins to be Sub-Condr.

Store Serjt. (Actg. Sub-Condr.) M. O'Shea to be Sub-Condr.

The undermentioned Commissioned officers have beed permitted by the Secy. of State for Indian to return to duty :—

Lieut.-Coll. H. C. B. Tanner, S. C.

Capt. F. Stevenson, S. C.

Surgn.-Major P. W. Cockell.

The undermentioned Commissioned officers have been granted by the Secy. of State for India extensions of leave for the period specified :—

Major W. Scott, S. C., two days, private affairs.

Major A. Poole, S.C., three months, medical certificate.

Conder. A. Tarrant, Ord. Dept, six months, medical certificate.

Condr. J. Fox, Ord. Dept., six months, medical certificate.

Apothy. W. Church, six months, medical certificate.

Lieutt. G. R. C. Westropp, Sub-Asst. Comsy. Genl. Third Class, on probation, is confirmed in that grade and will continue to act as Sub-Asst. Comsy. Genl., First Class.

In General Order dated 3rd inst., the date of retirement of Lieut.-Cols. H. Phillips and E. G. Jenkins, S. C., is 1st Oct. 1882, instead of 30th Sept. 1882.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe fore one year on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Coll. W. Bannerman, S. C. Comdt, 4th Regt. N. I. (Rifles).

The Revd. A. G. Cane and the Revd P. H. LeFebvre, Chaplain, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty.

The Revd W. F. Ffennell has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for two months.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Nanabhai Haridas to act as a Judge of H. M's. High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence on privilege leave of the Honble. Mr. Justice Melvill, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr. M. Kennedy, on being relieved of his appointment as Act. Dist. Supt. of Police, Kaladgi, to be on special duty for six months as Asst. to the Dist. Supt. of Police, Kaladgi for the purpose of supervising the Railway works between Hotgi and Gadak, as for as the limits of the Kaladgi Dist.

Mr. A. Jardine, Police Prob, to be attached to the Dist. Supt. of Police, Nasik, until further orders.

Rao Saheb Ganesh Dadaji Deshmukh, Second Class Subte. Judge of Malegaon in the Thana Dist. is, within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction, invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trail of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50.

The Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. C. R. Phillips, Cant. Magte. Malegaon, to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt. of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr. H. Ingle, Depy. Collr. and First Class Magte. Karwar, was placed in charge of the Dist. Jail, Karwar, from the 1st to 26th Aug. both days inclusive.

Mr. Shivshankar Govindram is appointed to act as Presidency Magte. during the absence of Mr. P. Ryan.

Mr. Shridhar Balkrishna Upasani is appointed to act as Second Class Subdte Judge at Satara during the absence of Rao Bahadur Purshotamrao Sidheshwar Biniwale.

Rao Saheb Kishinchand valad Mulram, Mukhtyarkar of Sanghar in the Thar and Parkar Dist., is appointed to be a Magte. of the Third Class in that Dist.

Rao Bahadur Purshotamrao Sidheshwar Biniwale delivered over charge of the First Class Subdte. Judge's Court at Satara on 12th instant.

Khan Saheb Sheikh Sadikali valad Sher Ali, Mukhtyarkar of Ghodki in the Dist. of Shikarpur, is appointed to be a Magte. of the Second Class in that Dist.

Azam Sawaldas valad Hiranand, Mukhtyarkar of Taluka Mirpur Khas in the Dist. of Hyderabad is, appointed to be a Magte. of the Third Class in that Dist.

Mr. Govind Vasudeow Tullu, M.A., LL.B., is appointed to act as Second Class Subdte. Judge at Barsi in the Poona Dist. during the absence of Rao Saheb Amrit Shripat Nagpurkar.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. Cooke Professor of Chemistry and Geology, College of Science, Poona, is granted furlough for one year from 24th Nov. next, or from such subsequent date as he may awail himself of it.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Khan Bahadur Edalji Dosabhai, Dist. Depy. Collr., Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Sitaram Damodar to act as Additional Dist. Depy. Collr., at Ahmedabad during the absence of Khan Bahadur Edalji Dosabhai.

Mirza Gulam Haider is confirmed in his appointment of Special Sub-Regr. of Keti in the Karachi Dist.

The Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. W. Vidal, C.S., to be Forest Settlement Officer in the Poona Dist.

Mr. J. J. Hearn, Huzur Depy. Collr., Kaladgi, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and ten days from 13th September.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. L. Dibblee, Suptdg. Engr., Third Class, temporary rank, having been relieved of his duties as Engr.-in-Chief of the S. M. S. Railway on the 1st Oct., is appointed Engr.-in-Chief of the Western Deccan Railway Surveys from that date.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS, &c.

The Dist. Judge of Poona has granted Rao Saheb Venkatrao Pandurang Deshpande, Subdte. Judge of Sangola and Malsiras, one month's privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Mr. W. R. Hamilton handed over charge of the office of the Cant. Magte., Ahmednager, to Mr. N. G. Deshpande on 9th Sept. and the latter gave over charge of the same to Major J. G. Fagan on 12th Oct.

Messrs. N. G. Deshpande and S. C. Chitnis respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Huzur Depy. Collr., and Magte., Ahmednagar, on 5th Oct.

Drs. W. McConaghy and J. Davidson respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Suodt. of Mahabaleshwar on 1st Oct.

Messrs. G. Jacob and R. A. Lamb respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Asst. Collr. in charge Eastern Division. Khandesh, on 3rd Oct.

Surgns-Major J. T. Welsh, M.D., and H. R. MacDougall, M. D., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Supdt., of Vaccination, Western Gujarat Circle, on 16th Oct.

Mr. J. C. Whitcombe, Asst. Supdt., Poona and Nasik Rev. Survey, relinquished charge of his duties on 16th Oct., and proceeded on furlough.

Mr. Adarji Jiwanji, Magte. First Class and Huzur Depy. Collr., and Surgn.-Major J. Robb, M.D., C.M., respectively delivered over and received charge of the Surat Dist. Jail on 17th Oct.

Mr. G. A. Hight, Dist. Forest Officer, Belgaum, and Mr. R. Ryan, Actg. Asst. Consvr. of Forest, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Belgaum Forest Division on 16th Oct.

Mr. W. Wiseman, Ex. Engr., Third Grade, S. M. Railway, has been granted two months' leave on medical certificate from 7th Sept.

The following employes of the Salt and Continental Customs Dept. passed the Departmental Examination held at Surat on the 16th and 17th inst. The names are arranged in the order of merit :—

A. F. D'Souza, Clerk, Daman, Salt Works; Kalidas Ramchandra, Karkun, Tankaria Custom House; Lallubhai Kalianji, Karkun, Daman Salt Works; and Devshankar, Harishankar, Karkun, Bulsar, Salt Works.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*. Oct. 22.)

Mr. J. Oakeshott, C. S., Asst. Magis. and Collr., to the Meerut Dist.

Mr. J. Oakeshott, C. S., who has been attached to the N.-W. P. and Oudh, is invested with the powers of a Magis. of the 3rd Class, as described in Sec. 20 of the Criml. Pro. Code (Act X. of 1872.)

Mr. J. Oakeshott, C. S., who has been attached to the N.-W. P. and Oudh, to be an Asst. Collr. of the 2nd Class, under Sec. 13, Act XIX of 1873.